

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 71.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2621.

## RUSSIANS DEFEATED AT LIAOYANG AND LOSE TWO FORTS AT PORT ARTHUR

### Kuropatkin Making a Last Stand Against Oyama's Victorious Armies--Reinforcements For Both.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Kuropatkin has withdrawn his army to the right bank of the Taitse river abandoning Liaoyang to avoid a division of his forces. It is believed he will fight to a finish in his present position and will not retreat further.

#### RETREAT PROBABLY CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Kuropatkin's position is perilous, Oyama has probably cut off his retreat.

#### RAILROAD INTERRUPTED.

MUKDEN, Sept. 2.—The railway from Liaoyang is interrupted and the roads are impassable.

#### TOKIO REJOICES.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—There is a great celebration here of the victory of Liaoyang.

#### PRESSING THE RUSSIANS.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—Oyama will pursue the enemy vigorously. The Russians doubtless abandoned many guns and stores. On Friday the Japanese left resumed pressure upon the Russians at Tatzho while the right was engaged in the neighborhood of Heijngtai. Since the 29th the Japanese losses have been 10,000.

#### RUSSIAN GENERALS WOUNDED.

HARBIN, Sept. 2.—General Stakelberg was slightly wounded and General Marozovsky severely wounded at Liaoyang.

#### RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR OYAMA.

KUPANTZE, Sept. 2.—Thirty-five thousand Japanese are en route to Haicheng. They are not needed at Port Arthur.

#### RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR KUROPATKIN.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 2.—Gen. Linevitch with 30,000 men are within two days' march of Mukden.

#### CHINA WAKING UP.

PEKING, Sept. 2.—China is increasing General Ma's forces.

#### CONSULAR ADVICES.

Washington, Sept. 1, 1904.  
(Received at 3:30 p. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

According to telegrams received from Headquarters on the afternoon of Sept. 1st, our army corps on the left, at dawn of Thursday, by fierce and daring assaults, took possession of the heights which the enemy's right wing occupied. Thereupon all the enemy south of Liaoyang commenced to retreat and our armies are now in pursuit.

TAKAHIRA.

#### THE BATTLE OF ANPING.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—Two thousand Japanese were killed and wounded at Anping and eight Russian guns captured.

#### SEARCHING BRITISH COLLIERIES.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Ten Russian warships are cruising on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, France and Africa, searching British colliers bound to Japan.

#### RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—A war loan of \$250,000,000 is being arranged with German bankers.

#### AT PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, Aug. 31.—The assault on Port Arthur continues.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The reports from Liaoyang are favorable. It is believed the battle will continue long before either side is defeated. The losses are estimated to date at 10,000 each.

#### JAPAN'S CONFIRMATORY NEWS.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—The battle of Liaoyang still continues, neither side having realized visible results.

#### JAPANESE PRISONERS SENT NORTH.

MUKDEN, Sept. 1.—Two hundred Japanese prisoners have arrived here by rail from the battlefield of Liaoyang.

#### A SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT.

LIAOYANG, Sept. 1.—The Russians have advanced along the railway southward.

#### JUDGE PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Governor Odell has appointed E. M. Cullen, a Democrat, to succeed Judge Parker on the Court of Appeals.

### Besieging Forces Getting Nearer to the Vital Points of Port Arthur Fortress--Russian Steamer Sunk.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, Sept. 2.—The Japanese have captured two forts in the inner defences of Port Arthur near the Tiger's Tail.

#### FOREIGN ATTACHES MISSING.

TSINGTAU, Sept. 2.—There are no tidings of the French and German military attaches, who left Port Arthur the middle of August.

#### RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—A Russian steamer was mined and destroyed at Port Arthur on Wednesday.

#### ASKOLD AND GROZVOI.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—Repairs on the Askold and Grozovoi have been stopped.

#### OUKTOMSKY TO BE PUNISHED.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is reported that Admiral Prince Ouktomsky will be courtmartialled for returning some of his ships to Port Arthur.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1904.

Received at 2:10 p. m.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Resume of the reports received up to the afternoon of the 31st of August, states that since the 27th our armies continued operations towards Liaoyang and in the morning of the 29th the first army's right and central columns occupied positions nine miles to the southeast of Liaoyang and on the left bank of the Tatupo.

The armies advancing along the Haicheng-Liaoyang road, on August 29th, in joint operation with the first army's left wing, took positions facing the enemy's line of defence which extended to east and west from a point six miles to the south of Liaoyang.

Severe fighting occupied the whole day of the 30th August and it is still continuing in the afternoon of the 31st. The enemy appears to be consisted of twelve or thirteen divisions.

#### TAKAHIRA.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—The Japanese forces have pierced the Russian center and right, forcing Kuropatkin's forces to retreat on Liaoyang closely pursued by the enemy.

An unconfirmed report has been received that Liaoyang has been taken.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—General Kuroki's force has crossed the Taitse River on pontoons, his object being to surround the Russians and cut off communications.

Kuropatkin has withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Taitse to meet Kuroki's flanking movement.

## C. BOLTE BRINGS SUIT IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—C. Bolte, assignee for J. L. Coe-per of Honolulu has sued Wilson & Lyon to recover \$26,250 in connection with the Kona-Kau railway deal.

## MAN WHO KILLED M'CLUNG GUILTY IN SECOND DEGREE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Garnett has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

On the night of Nov. 25, 1903, at San Francisco, Alexander Garnett and Major J. W. McClung had an altercation in the rooms of Lillie Hitchcock in the Palace Hotel. During the fight Garnett shot McClung and later claimed that he did so in self-defense.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—King Edward has approved the appointment of the Earl of Grey as Governor General of Canada.

## DEATH OF MRS. CARTER, THE MOTHER OF THE GOVERNOR

Mrs. E. A. Carter, mother of Gov. Robert Wilcox last night. Mrs. Carter came from the Territory of Hawaii and was one of the best known women of Honolulu. She had been seriously ill for several days and was taken to her residence at 1111 Kalia road. She died at 11:15 after a long illness.

## KUHIO IS NAMED FOR DELEGATE

### Platform Adopted, Central Committee Chosen.

(Wireless Specials to the Advertiser.)

HILO, Sept. 1.—This city greeted the Republican delegates with open arms and a brass band. Having had a fine trip, the delegates were in shape to enjoy Hilo's hospitality. A caucus was held at Spreckels' Hall today, Crabbe presiding. Kuhio's nomination is sure.

HILO, Sept. 1.—Prince Kuhio was the unanimous choice of the convention for Delegate in Congress. He was nominated by Stephen Desha in a magnificent Hawaiian speech, seconded eloquently by Frank E. Thompson in the name of the Fourth district and by John K. Lane for the Fifth District of Oahu and by W. J. Coelho for Maui. To the music of Hawaii Pono, Prince Kuhio was escorted to the stage by A. G. M. Robertson and Clarence Crabbe amid a wild scene of enthusiasm. The Delegate thanked the convention and said he would do his best to win and to faithfully represent Hawaii in Congress. He criticised persons who belittled his efforts, saying someone was always working against him in Washington, thus doing harm to Hawaii's interests. Kuhio said he can make friends there and will work hard to succeed. He pointed with pride to his record there and asked the support of all parties. There will be no easy campaign this fall and hearty co-operation is necessary.

#### THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee, as formed by a joint caucus of the Fourth and Fifth districts will consist of A. G. M. Robertson, chairman; John Lane, vice-chairman; Faxon Bishop, treasurer; W. T. Rawlins, secretary; Harry Murray, assistant secretary. Desha, Fraser, J. P. Cooke, W. W. Harris, Sam Johnson, John Lane, D. Douglas and W. H. Rice, Jr., executive committee.

#### CONVENTION AND PLATFORM.

Clarence Crabbe called the convention to order with Stephen Desha as temporary and H. L. Holstein as permanent chairman and Nakuina as secretary. Willie Crawford was sergeant-at-arms and W. J. Coelho interpreter. A. G. M. Robertson was chairman of the platform committee, Sam Kalama credentials, Gilman permanent organization. There were sixty-eight delegates in person and sixty proxies. The platform was adopted unanimously on motion of Stewart, who eulogized the Carter administration and referred to the strength it had infused into the party.

A fine luau was given this afternoon to the delegates by Mr. Desha and a big ratification meeting will be held tonight. The Kinau starts at one o'clock Friday after an excursion of delegates returns from Puna. Kuhio remains here. Hilo was thanked by the convention for its hospitality. The Ooaka road strike has been settled.

A. P. TAYLOR.

#### REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican Party of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, hereby declares its allegiance to the principles and traditions of the Republican Party of the nation, and to its policies as outlined in its platform, adopted at Chicago, in June, 1904.

We heartily endorse the wise and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt, and rejoice that he has so successfully carried out the policies of his lamented predecessor, William McKinley.

We endorse the nomination of President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks for President and Vice-President respectively, and we pledge ourselves to further show our approval by electing to Congress the nominee of our party in this Territory.

We heartily endorse the successful administration of Governor George R. Carter. Since his appointment, he has gained the confidence and respect of all classes within the Territory. He has shown that he relies upon the patriotism and good judgment of the people by calling the legislature for the re-enactment of the laws of the Territory, thus placing in the hands of the people's representatives the duties and

responsibilities for which they were elected.

We cordially pledge our support to Delegate Kalaniana'ole, in his endeavors to secure Federal aid for this Territory, and we direct the attention of the voters to the necessity of returning him to Congress in order that he may complete the work he has planned to accomplish and has so well begun. His exertions have resulted in the taking over and maintenance of our light-houses by the Federal Government. He aided in securing appropriations for the erection, at Honolulu, of a Federal quarantine station, and for the purchase of sites for national defenses. Among the measures he introduced into Congress were bills providing for Federal buildings at Honolulu and Hilo, for harbor improvements, for a revenue cutter, and for the relief of the occupants of government lands on the slopes of Punchbowl and to secure title to their homes.

We have fulfilled the promises we made two years ago, and we point to the good work done by our party at the last regular and special sessions of the legislature, recalling the passage of the County Act of the Act Incorporating the Board of Health, of the Act and



## CATHEDRAL WAS A SCENE OF MOURNING

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the memorial service for the late Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh was held in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The church had been decorated simply but beautifully with white flowers—easter lilies and marguerites. Mrs. Mackintosh's accustomed pew was completely filled with white easter lilies and white carnations, tied with white satin ribbons ending in a big knot of lavender at one end and of white at the other.

A thoroughly representative congregation filled the church in all parts, showing the respect and the affection in which the deceased was held.

The mourners' pew was occupied by Arthur Mackintosh, son, and Cecil Brown and Godfrey Brown, brothers of the departed. Mrs. Cecil Brown, Miss Ada Rhodes, Mrs. Chapman, Judge C. F. Hart, Miss Irene Dickson and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

Among those noticed in the cathedral were Governor and Mrs. George R. Carter, Mrs. Restarick, Judge and Mrs. S. B. Dole, Princess Kalaniana'ole, W. O. Smith, Henry E. Highton, Rev. John Osborne, H. B. M.'s Consul R. de B. Layard, Italian Consul F. A. Schaefer and wife, French Consul A. Vizzavona, Portuguese Consul A. de Souza Canavarro, Chilean Consul H. Focke and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Davies, Mrs. P. C. Jones, High Sheriff A. M. Brown and wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Gilman, Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mrs. H. M. Mist, Miss Mist, Robert Mist, Mrs. Herbert Mist, Mrs. T. J. King, Mrs. G. W. R. King, Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Dr. Humphris, Mrs. E. H. Hughes, H. Glade, Mrs. James Lyle, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Walter Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Spencer, Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth, Miss Chillingworth, Mrs. Pierre Jones, Mrs. Geo. E. Smithies, Mrs. Andrew Fuller, Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Miss Jennie Parke, Miss M. Scott, Mrs. L. A. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. John Ena, Mrs. Sarah Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Mrs. Anna Long, Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. C. W. Booth, Mrs. Carl Maertens, Mrs. Arthur Rice, Mrs. Coon, Mrs. Claire Williams, Miss Castle, Miss Bacon, Mrs. Jas. F. Morgan, Mrs. Samuel Parker, Miss Alice Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jordan, the Misses Jordan, Miss Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. and the Misses Harris, Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. A. McWayne, the Misses Ward, Mrs. W. F. Allen, the Misses Ladd, Mrs. Heapy, Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Edinger, Mrs. Abel Clark, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mrs. C. J. McCarty, John Markham, Mrs. H. F. Bertelmann, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Miss F. Nolte, Miss Mary Parker, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Mrs. Jane Walker, Miss M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Rycroft, Mrs. R. Catton, Miss Catton, Justice A. S. Hartwell, Miss B. Fanning, Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Mrs. C. Kimball, Mrs. Chas. T. Wilder, Mrs. M. C. Monsarrat, Miss Hartnagle, Miss I. Schaefer, Miss A. Green, Miss C. Krouse, Mrs. Constable, Mrs. O. H. Gulick, Mrs. H. F. Davidson.

The service consisted of parts of the burial service from the Prayer Book and some other prayers. A large choir sang favorite hymns of the deceased, including "Rock of Ages" and "Lead Kindly Light." There were five clergy present besides the Bishop. Bishop Restarick delivered the following address:

**BISHOP RESTARICK'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS.**

Acts IX:36: "This woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did."

Acts VI:5: "Full of faith and of the Holy Ghost."

The first describes the one in whose memory this service is held and the second tells the source of the inspiration and the power of her life. The last gives the cause the first thing like this—"It does not matter what you believe as long as you do right." If this means that right action is of more importance than any mere profession of belief, then no sensible man will in this day deny it. A right acting unbeliever is better in the sight of man and of God than a vicious believer. But if the words are intended to mean that right belief is of little or no importance in life then they are utterly false. Any one who thinks must recognize that faith is by far the most powerful factor in human life and character.

Let a man have a low faith, let him believe that the highest aim in life is "eat, drink, enjoy thyself, the rest is nothing," then that life will have a tendency to sink to a low level and to be of the earth earthy. On the other hand if a man has faith in high principles, if he has faith in righteousness, justice, purity, honor, then that life will have a tendency to seek high levels. And when that faith goes beyond abstract principles, when it lays hold upon God as the One alone who gives meaning and life to principles; when it goes out to the Man in Whom the wisest and holiest of the ages see the perfect Man, the One in Whom all the aspirations of the soul are realized, then that faith rooted in heart and mind becomes the power which produces examples of Christian saintliness. It enters into life giving motive, inspiration and direction to thought, word and deed and produces in the faithful a character in some degree like unto that of the Master.

God teaches us not so much by the stating of principles as by giving to us lives which exemplify them. The stories of the Old Testament are ever of living interest to young and old because they bring to the heart and mind eternal truths. In that list of saints in that magnificent chapter in the Epistle to the Hebrews there is brought before us by the citation of examples the reality of faith in those who through this faith "brought righteousness out of unrighteousness, made strong, raised, abundant in the faith."

But did she not receive to look up to the Word of saints. If through the

centuries the Church has never been without her saints. Among that great multitude which no man can number are not only patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, but there are our own dear departed of our own age and knowledge, who have lived by faith, who have struggled on and have toiled and suffered, directed and made steadfast by a living faith.

"Faith! Faith!" says one: "what is it?" Men sometimes speak as if they thought that it was an irrational sentiment or some acceptance of some dogma. Faith! Why it is as natural as love and as universal! It is the soul seeking its own. It is the spirit of man finding its affinity in the spirit of God. It is the child finding satisfaction in the Father's love. It is the son recognizing its sonship.

The life of the one in whose memory this service is held was the expression of her faith. Christian saintliness has marks of its own. Other faiths may produce souls strong in submission to that which they consider the will of God, and of strong moral character, but where should we look to find such women as Theresa, or Catherine or on through the centuries to Hannah Moore or Elizabeth Fry or on to the saintly lives of our own age? Should we look for women such as these as the product of the Oriental faiths for example? The faith of the Oriental is that man is the ball and that God is the player. It finds expression in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam:

"But helpless pieces of the game He plays  
Upon His checker board of nights and days,  
Hither and thither moves and checks  
And slays  
And one by one back in the closet lays."

Yes such faith produces stolidity, but stolidity is not Christian saintliness. Intellectual and spiritual impassiveness is not the mark of Christian faith. Christian saints are not fatalists, they are ever struggling for the better. The Oriental faith finds expression in a stagnant civilization, while Christian faith finds expression in a ceaseless activity for the good. Alice Mackintosh was one of those who exemplified this Christian faith.

There are some people in whose presence unbelief falters and falls. There are women in whose presence no man has doubts of purity. There are those in whose deaths immortality seems very real and Paradise seems very near. Alice Mackintosh was one of these.

I have spoken on more than one occasion in public of my estimate of the many noble and saintly women in these Islands to whom under God is so largely due the best life represented in Hawaii. Whatever have been the conditions around them their ideals have always been clear, their faith steadfast, and their hope sure. In spite of every difficulty they have believed in humanity and have seen the real good in men and women behind their sins and their faults. They have been sorely tried but they have kept on bravely seeking to give the very highest and best to their sons and their daughters, and if these latter have failed in character they have been faithful children of most faithful mothers. I thank God that I have had the privilege of knowing many of these noble women the mothers of this generation. To learn some of the lessons from one of these lives we are gathered in this church today.

It is not the custom of the Church of which she was such a faithful member to laud her departed children. We lay them away in the words of faith and of hope as found in the Book of Common Prayer which have for generations been read over all alike whether prince or peasant, saint or sinner, leaving judgment to God. But the life of our dear departed one is so well known to you that you will understand that I am but trying to impress upon the living the lessons of her devoted life, and I should speak because these lessons are of value to the living.

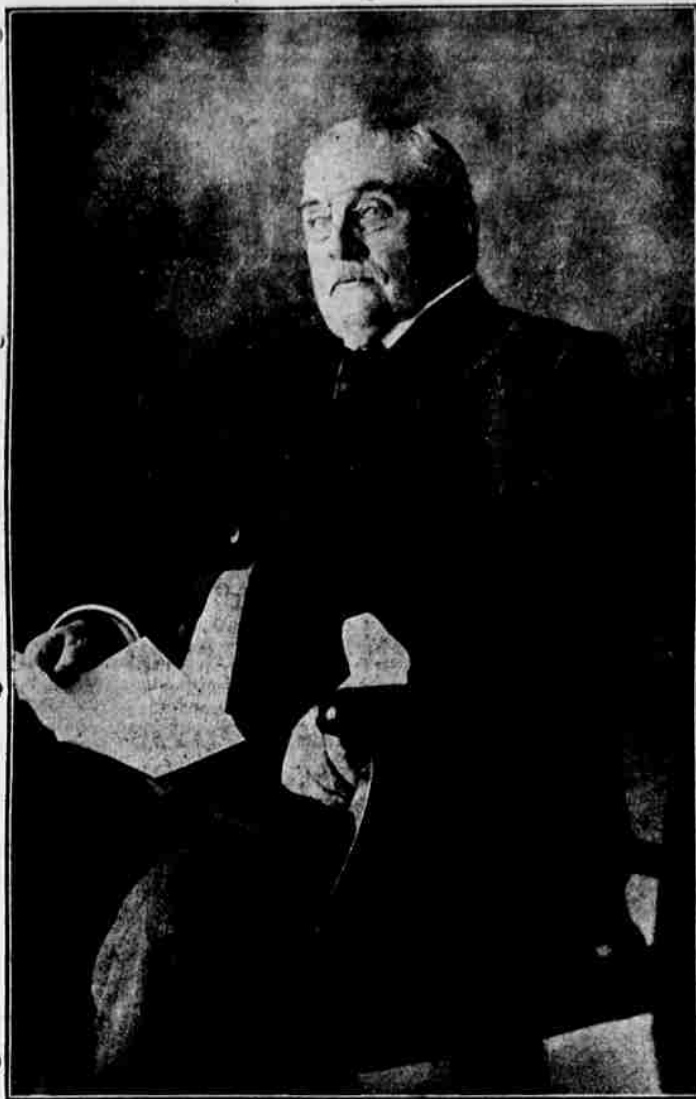
I have in my hand a copy of the Gospel Messenger of January, 1873. In it there is a notice which reads as follows: "Wedding. The marriage of the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh to Mrs. Alice Von Holt was solemnized in the Cathedral on St. Steven's morning by the Bishop. The choir was present. Hymn 212 was sung at the commencement of the service and 213 after the Benediction. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated and the newly married pair received the Holy Communion."

Those who have known her life since that time when by reason of her new position she became more prominent in her work for God and man, know how that Communion was a mark of her trust and dependence. In all she was and all she did, upon God. She had seen the beginning in these Islands of the Church of her fathers, teachers from which Vancouver had promised long ago and failed to send. And when at the solicitation of Kamehameha IV a Bishop had been sent she had seen him come and go, and when Kamehameha V had again written asking for a Bishop she had seen him come.

In all the trials, difficulties, struggles, perplexities of the church she was always the same in faith and trust and hope. All that there is upon these grounds she saw from the beginning. I need not speak of what she did because her deeds are written in the hearts of many here present. But I believe no one appreciates more than I how much of what there is here today of the church life and work is due to her personal influence and character. I am glad that I told her something of that which was in my mind and heart as to this before she sailed from these Islands. I knew also from her how happy she was that peace and goodness to work now prevail.

But this congregation composed as it is of people of different religious persuasions or of no religious affiliation, is a witness to the fact that her work and influence have no bounds of church or creed or race. Her heart and head and hands and feet were given to this country as an American has to go to China, and I do believe

## HAWAII'S ANNEXATION A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS



HON. P. C. JONES.

### Islands Would Have Been Bankrupt If They Had Not Come Into the Union--Irrefutable Showing by Hon. P. C. Jones.

Editor Advertiser:—If the papers have reported correctly speeches that have been made on the mainland by Governor Carter and Dr. Cooper, to the effect that annexation has not proved a commercial success to the Islands, then I wish to take exceptions to their statements and show that if we had not secured annexation these Islands today would be bankrupt.

#### ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It is known that shortly before annexation, a resolution was introduced into the United States Senate to give notice of the abrogation of our reciprocity treaty, and that at a caucus of Republican Senators a resolution was passed by a substantial majority in favor of such resolution. As a result of this action, President McKinley then prepared a treaty of annexation and forwarded it to the Senate. The notice to abrogate was then dropped and annexation took place. But for such action by the President the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty would have certainly taken place, as nearly all the Democratic Senators were in favor of such course.

It is certain if annexation had not been secured—and it would not have been if it had not been for the war with Spain—we would today be going along without any reciprocity treaty, or at the best would not be receiving any greater benefit by reciprocity than Cuba is now enjoying. In other words we would today be paying the United States \$26 per ton duty on our sugars, which is 20 per cent less than the present regular duty on sugar imported. The sugar produced in these Islands since 1899, the date when the notice went into effect has been as follows:

Crop of 1899.....	282,807 tons
" 1900.....	289,544 "
" 1901.....	366,038 "
" 1902.....	355,611 "
" 1903.....	437,991 "
(estimated) 1904.....	400,000 "
Total tons 2,125,991 tons.	

If those two million tons had gone to the United States, and under an amended treaty we had paid \$26.00 per ton duty, it would have made \$52,000,000, all of which has been saved by annexation.

In addition to this immense sum, the U. S. Government has paid \$4,000,000 of our 6 per cent bonds; \$1,000,000 of Fire Claims, and placed these Islands in a position to sell in New York at PAR, their 41 per cent bonds, whereas if we had not been annexed, they could not have been sold at any price in that market, even if the bonds were at 6 per cent. Now there is no doubt but that this is true, and if \$57,000,000 are not better for the Islands than the \$9,000,000 (probably less) taken by the U. S. Government from Custom house receipts, then I will admit "that annexation has not proved a commercial success."

Just think what our condition would have been if we had been obliged to pay \$52,000,000 duty on our sugar during the last six years: why there is hardly a plantation that would be running today, and business would be in such a condition that the custom house would hardly collect sufficient duties to pay its office force, and all business would be at a standstill, and the country would be bankrupt.

#### NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES WANTED.

This country has been asking for special privileges in getting in Chinese laborers. Why should we be favored above California, where its fruit is rotting on the ground for want of labor to gather it; or Kansas and other States where it is impossible to secure sufficient labor to harvest the crop? I am not in favor of Chinese exclusion, for I believe a Chinaman has as much right to come to this country as an American has to go to China, and I do believe

## MAUI DEMOCRATS FUSING WITH THE HOME RULE MEN

MAUI, Aug. 29.—Saturday evening, J. L. Coke, Thomas Clark, and John Richardson. It is rumored that the Democrats are willing to fuse with the Home Rule men as regards the legislative ticket if the latter will place J. L. Coke on their slate as one of the two candidates for senator. They ask for only one senator and in return will support six Home Rule representative candidates and the other (Home Rule) senatorial candidate, Charles Kanaeholo was the presiding officer at the precinct meeting of last Saturday.

#### DEPARTING DELEGATES.

By the Kinau of the 30th the following Maui, Molokai, and Lanai delegates will depart for Hilo to attend the Republican Territorial convention. Messrs. S. E. Kalama, W. T. Robinson, W. J. Coelho, Geo. Dunn, David Taylor Jr., Guy Goodness, John Makahio, Wm. Searby, W. E. K. Makihi, M. Daponte, J. Hapai Nui, J. H. S. Kalo, J. Kanamu Kapiol, Moses K. Naukuina and Chas. Gay.

Those sending proxies are J. P. Cooke, James Scott, W. P. Hala, N. W. Aluli, Hugh Howell and two from the Molokai Settlement held by J. McVeigh.

Maui seems to be doing her part to prevent the Hilo assembly from being a paper convention. On Tuesday afternoon before taking the steamer a meeting of delegates will be held at tax office Walluku to elect a permanent chairman of the delegation and to choose six members of the Territorial Republican committee, one of whom to be on the Territorial executive committee.

Candidates mentioned for the Senate on the Home Rule-Democratic ticket are, S. E. Kalama, Wm. White,

the time will come, and at no distant day, when this exclusive act will be removed by the American people, but I do not think we are wise in asking privileges that the mainland cannot get. Efforts have been made to get privileges not enjoyed by the States and Territories on the mainland, asking that we be allowed to ship and travel in foreign bottoms. This too is unwise and if any one does not agree with me let him read a book lately published "The American Merchant Marine from 1620 to 1902," and he will there see what trials those who have owned American vessels have gone through. We have had no difficulty in moving our crops since we have had annexation, and I cannot see why we should ask for such a privilege especially as most of the American vessels between this port and California have not paid any dividends for a year or more.

#### HIGH PRICED LAND FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The United States Government has made several attempts to purchase lands for improvements and for its use, but in many instances the lands have increased suddenly to be of great value to its owners, and there is no doubt but that many improvements would have been started before this if owners of lands had been reasonable in their prices.

One thing is certain, that since annexation values have increased as will be seen by the tax receipts; the collections from taxes in 1898 were \$811,818.67, while in 1903 they were \$1,679,362.16 or more than double than in 1898.

It is also a fact that there is now a more permanent value to property since annexation than ever before, and while there is at present a shrinkage in the value of real estate and other property, there certainly is a cause for this shrinkage.

#### THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

Now what is the real cause for this and for the general depression in business in these Islands? Surely not because we have lost the custom house receipts, nor because we have been annexed to the United States, but it is because of the reckless speculation in stocks and the great losses sustained by many of our people.

Many rushed in and subscribed for much larger blocks of assessable stocks in new plantations, that were over-capitalized at the start, than they could possibly meet assessments on as they became due, paying as high as 50 per cent to 400 per cent over the par value, and in many instances mortgaging their homes to raise money to meet assessments, and finally being obliged to sell their homes and lose all they had. Millions of dollars have thus been lost during the last five years by our citizens and the savings of years wiped out by this kind of wild cat speculation. This is the true cause of our depression, and cannot possibly be laid to annexation.

#### FUTURE IS BRIGHT.

So much for the past. What of the future? It seems to me the future looks bright for us. We have many advantages here in this fair land, that no other part of the United States enjoys. Among them is a climate unequalled in any part of the world; we are free from great and disastrous floods, tornadoes and other things that cause so much disaster in other parts of the land; we have valuable sugar estates that have paid liberally in the past, are now paying reasonable dividends, and will continue to pay for years to come so long as they are honestly managed as they have been in the past, and are now being managed; we are enjoying good prices for our main product and the prospects look very bright for the future in many ways. We have good honest men here and lots of them in every department of trade and our mechanics compare favorably with these of the best on the mainland, but we want more good men to come in and settle among us.

#### TOURISTS AND SETTLERS NEEDED.

The future of these Islands will be just what we ourselves make it. We want to do more than encourage tourists to visit us; we want, as your paper has been advocating, men with families to come in and take up our unoccupied lands and settle permanently in the Islands. For one I feel greatly encouraged about our future. Our native Hawaiian citizens are fast grasping the idea of American citizenship, and I feel satisfied they are as anxious to have good men in office as any, and the next election in November will prove this. We have the possibility of Statehood, and if we all stand together and work for the good of the people and of this Territory, we shall "in due time reap if we faint not."

Let us brace up, fellow citizens and show our countrymen that Hawaii intends no longer to sit down and whine and ask to be "wet-nursed" by Uncle Sam, but that we propose to show to those of the mainland that we ask no favors beyond those which all enjoy, and by diligence in business and being faithful to our duties as American citizens, we will secure Statehood.

I thank God that we have annexation and that I am an American citizen.

PETER CUSHMAN JONES.



# A. W. CARTER'S STIRRING ANSWER TO SAM PARKER

**He Exposes the Alleged Inwardness of the Paauhau and Hamakua Ditch Deals--Epitome of a Long and Interesting Paper.**

Among all the phases of the Parker Ranch case which have thus far been presented, there has been no answer by A. W. Carter on the merits, to the many charges made against him. Mr. Carter has at last filed an exhaustive answer, in which he meets every charge made and tells the story of his relations to the Parker Ranch and its two owners, Samuel Parker and his minor granddaughter, Annie T. K. Parker.

## LOW'S MOTIVES SELFISH AND DISCREDITABLE.

A number of the formal allegations of the bill which J. S. Low has brought asking for his removal as guardian of the minor, are admitted.

He denies that John P. Parker, father of the minor was intimate with Low or interested in the minor, until very recently when for motives of self interest and out of no regard to said minor or his relations with her said father the said J. S. Low has taken a great but wholly discreditable and selfish interest in the affairs of said minor and in her property rights; that said J. S. Low is representing and has personal and property rights which are hostile to and in conflict with the person and property interests of said minor, and which are necessarily involved in these proceedings; and that these proceedings were not instituted for the benefit of said minor and are not for her benefit but were instituted to serve the interests of said next friend and third parties, and that he is a mere interloper, intruder and volunteer in assuming to act as next friend or otherwise in behalf of said minor.

## LOW SEARCHING FOR AMMUNITION.

Third. He admits that Low has examined the accounts of the guardian of said minor, on file in this court, but charges that he was not induced by anything he found in the records of the estate to bring these proceedings but that he had already determined upon bringing the proceedings, and was merely looking for material to fortify him in carrying out a plan already formed to attack this defendant as guardian of said minor, and to secure his removal, if possible. That he, Carter, has made no charges against the minor's estate, except the regular statutory commissions fixed by law.

## A HALF MILLION ESTATE.

That the services rendered by him to said minor are well worth the commission charged; that the estate of said minor is worth more than half a million dollars; that the bulk of said estate consists of the right or share of said minor in said Parker Ranch; that said Parker Ranch consists of some 270,000 acres of land, an area more than two-thirds as large as the Island of Oahu of this Territory, and of over 30,000 head of cattle and horses.

That large portions of said Parker Ranch consisted of leaseholds at the time defendant assumed guardianship of the property of said minor; that great care and foresight have had to be and will have to be exercised to secure renewals thereof upon favorable terms to said minor, and to prevent other interests from acquiring the same. That at the time defendant assumed said guardianship said ranch would have been seriously crippled, if said leaseholds were to pass to others.

## CARTER SECURED WAIKOLOA FOR THE RANCH.

That he acquired one such leasehold, the land of Waikoloa of 96,000 acres, which would have crippled the ranch if it had been lost, purchasing it at a very low price; he claims that his services in the acquisition of Waikoloa land alone was reasonably worth the entire commissions received by him from said minor's estate since his appointment as guardian thereof.

## THE PUULOLO SHEEP STATION.

He also acquired for the ranch the Puuloa Sheep Station; including a claim to a leasehold interest in certain portions of said land of Waikoloa and also including some fee simple lands within the confines of said Parker Ranch, particularly the land of Ouli, consisting of 36 1/2 acres, a long narrow land running unbroken from the sea beach east of Kawaihāe across said Parker Ranch for a distance of 11 miles and practically cutting off the Kohala section of said ranch from the balance of the same for a reasonable price, a larger amount being offered therefor shortly after by E. P. Low, which has further led to the security of said Parker Ranch.

## PROTESTS AGAINST LOW'S FALSE CHARGES.

He protests against reflection upon him for the acceptance of the commissions conferred upon him by law; and charges that J. S. Low's claim that he was moved to institute these proceedings partly by reason of excessive commissions charged against said minor, is false, and has no foundation in fact.

## DENIES THAT THERE IS A PARTNERSHIP.

He denies that the ranch is a partnership, and says that the lands of said ranch are held some of them in fee exclusively by said minor, some in fee exclusively by said Samuel Parker, and others in fee by both said minor and said Samuel Parker as tenants in common, and that all of these lands have been used in common by the said minor and said Samuel Parker for the pasturing of the livestock owned in common by both of them.

## LOW A TOOL AND ACCOMPLICE OF PARKER.

That the allegation of a partnership has nothing to do with Carter's answer

as a guardian and served no purpose or object in promoting his removal as guardian, and offers no support to and has no bearing upon the accusations elsewhere contained in said petition. He says that said paragraph was inserted in said petition by the lawyers of said J. S. Low, to-wit, Messrs. Magoon & Lightfoot, and was sworn to by J. S. Low by way of admission against the interest of said minor and in the interest of Samuel Parker, the client of said Magoon & Lightfoot in other issues now pending against said minor; and that Low in inserting said admission was acting merely as the tool and accomplice of said Samuel Parker and his said attorneys, and against the interests of said minor.

## RANCH COMMISSION IS REASONABLE.

He says that the court after full consideration allowed him 3 1/2 per cent of the income for managing the ranch, as against 5 per cent allowed to trustees who were previously carrying it on.

## MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS.

That it has been necessary for defendant to acquaint himself with every part and portion of said ranch, and he has familiarized himself with the conditions by spending many months upon said ranch, acquainting himself with the boundaries of the various lands and the qualities of different sections thereof and with the character and quality of the livestock upon the same. His duties as agent of said ranch also require his presence in Honolulu and the seeking of a profitable market for the livestock and that he has had to familiarize himself and to keep constant watch of the condition of the markets not only in Honolulu but on the Island of Hawaii as well.

That the size of said ranch and the demand for the discharge of active duties in Honolulu as well as upon said ranch making necessary a sub-manager on the ranch and an accountant and business assistant in Honolulu, who is paid by defendant from his own means.

## PARKER WANTED F. W. CARTER.

Defendant admits that for several years last past his brother, F. W. Carter, has been sub-manager of said ranch under salary, but denies that said F. W. Carter is incompetent, or has mismanaged the affairs of the ranch.

That he has natural aptitude for the business and was appointed at the urgent request of Samuel Parker, as shown by a letter written to defendant by Parker.

That defendant preferred to appoint L. von Tempisky and offered the position to him, and only after von Tempisky had declined the offer, and upon Samuel Parker's urgent request did he appoint F. W. Carter.

That after F. W. Carter had for some time held a subordinate position and had demonstrated his ability to manage said ranch properly and in a progressive way in accord with the plans and wishes of this defendant and of said Samuel Parker as evidenced by his hearty approval of the work then being done by said F. W. Carter, who has performed his duties in a proper, skillful and faithful manner.

## GREAT INCREASE IN CATTLE.

That under the management of said F. W. Carter, the ranch has been greatly improved and its affairs conducted in a far more businesslike manner than they ever were before; that at the branding of cattle upon said ranch for this year, to-wit, the year 1944, 8054 head of cattle were branded whereas the highest number ever branded upon said ranch before said F. W. Carter took charge was 5578, which shows a gain of over 44 per cent.

He denies that F. W. Carter is lazy and indolent, and says that he is out daily upon the ranch and has a knowledge and familiarity with the stock in all sections of said ranch that has only come from continuous personal inspection of all quarters of said ranch.

## DENIES CLASHING OF INTERESTS.

He denies that his interests in the American Sugar Company, carrying on business on the Island of Molokai, clash with his duties with reference to the Parker Ranch; and as guardian of the minor.

## FORESTRY AND WATER.

That he has done all possible in the way of securing proper forest reserves, and was in negotiation with the government for such purpose when this litigation interfered with the negotiations.

He denies that he has been negligent in the matter of the source of water supply of said Parker Ranch, and has fenced off certain sources of water supply coming from the Kohala mountains and elsewhere.

That he has not been negligent in providing paddocks, having enclosed during the years that he has had control of said ranch 1434 acres of the pasture land.

## GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF RANCH.

That at no time of said ranch he

has been compelled to take into consideration the fact that said ranch was owned not only by said minor but by said Samuel Parker, over whom he had no control.

That said Samuel Parker's requests for money have retarded the development of said ranch more than was for the good of said ranch; that many of the improvements that have been made have been reluctantly acquiesced in by said Samuel Parker.

That very substantial improvements have been made upon said ranch, to such an extent in fact that the methods of conducting said ranch have been revolutionized within the past four years, and the development during the past four years has been steady and uniform and has brought about great and beneficial results greatly increasing the value thereof.

That he has improvements as fast as the circumstances warranted, as he thought best, that the resources of said minor should be husbanded against possible difficulties that may come about through a duel ownership in said ranch and the necessity for having a large fund of money on hand and available to purchase lands connected with the Parker Ranch that may come upon the market, and he points out that but for this policy he would not have had the ready money to purchase the fee simple of Waikoloa.

Defendant denies that he has failed to keep the buildings upon said ranch in repair. He denies that he has maintained a pond in an unsanitary, filthy or unhealthy condition, or that said pond is a standing menace to the health of livestock, but says that said pond is an important source of water supply for the livestock of said ranch, large numbers depending upon the same for water; that he has built up the banks of said pond and greatly increased its capacity, so that it holds sufficient water so as to carry a supply of good and wholesome water through the dry spells which theretofore reduced the amount of water in said pond to the point where in fact it did become unhealthy and injurious to livestock; and that by reason of the improvement of said pond the same has never failed since to furnish an adequate and wholesome supply of water even during time of drought.

Defendant denies that he has laid water pipe lines on the lands of said ranch in an improper or unskillful manner, or that the same are frequently out of repair or broken, but that he has caused a large amount of water pipe to be laid over different sections of said ranch bringing into use an area of some fifteen thousand acres of fine fattening land theretofore wholly devoid of water excepting in case of excessive rains.

## DEW FOR DRINKING WATER.

That when he took charge of said ranch the cattle had to depend upon dew to quench their thirst while pasturing upon said fattening lands, and that when through drought or high winds this source of supply was cut off large herds of animals there depending would have to be removed from said fattening lands to drive them from drying of thirst and driven a distance of twelve to fourteen miles to get to the nearest available water, many of them dying; whereas, since the introduction of said pipe line cattle can now be pastured permanently upon the said lands and kept in good condition.

That the laying of said pipe line has already brought ample returns for and has fully justified the outlay thus made.

He denies that he has failed to properly care for the carts, tools, or implements or other personal property of the said Parker Ranch.

## A SYSTEM OF SPYING.

That for many months prior to the institution of these proceedings relatives and partisans of said Samuel Parker have been upon and over said Parker Ranch hunting for this, that and the other thing upon which to base a claim or a complaint against this defendant; that none of these complaints came before this defendant or were presented to him, though during all such times said Samuel Parker remained very friendly to this defendant, and was praising up the conduct and work of said F. W. Carter and the work of this defendant in connection with the Parker Ranch; that said Samuel Parker himself occasionally referred to complaints and back-biting against this defendant and said F. W. Carter brought to his notice by third parties in and around said ranch, but always belittled such action and continually advised defendant to pay no attention to the same and assured this defendant that he was no party to such complaints or such conduct.

RELATIONS WITH LABOR ARE GOOD.

He denies that he or his agent have given frivolous or contrary orders to the men or that much valuable time has thereby been wasted.

That at the time of the institution of this suit the relations between the management of said ranch and the labor thereon were cordial and satisfactory, nor had the labor at that time ever been more efficient upon said ranch, and that there is no justification whatever for the accusations made to the contrary.

## ACCOUNTS ARE FULL AND COMPLETE.

He denies that he or his said agent have pursued unsystematic business methods with reference to said ranch, and says that the system of reports embodied in the books of said ranch and thus made a matter of record are as complete as those kept by any ranch in this Territory.

That when he took charge of said ranch, the books were kept in a very primitive manner and were wholly inadequate, but that the books now kept upon said ranch are as complete in every detail as the books kept by any well-ordered sugar plantation, showing in detail the cost of every operation and the expenditures in the conduct of said ranch and are otherwise full and complete in every particular.

## DRIVING OF STOCK.

Defendant denies that he has improperly herded or driven the livestock, but he has decreased the herding and driving of said stock by reducing to the number of branding pens and otherwise; that formerly cattle, including young calves, would be driven a distance of twelve to fourteen miles; but defendant has established two additional branding pens materially lessening the distance stock has to be driven for branding and other purposes; further the driving of cattle has been materially lessened by the establishment of additional paddocks.

## CARE OF STOCK.

Defendant denies that he or his said agents have confined the neat stock on said ranch in improper places where they have had neither food nor water or that in consequence of having been placed in improper places large numbers of the same have died; or that he or his agents have improperly or through neglect failed to brand a large number of the stock on said ranch or have not taken proper precautions to prevent inbreeding, defendant claiming that the drives on said ranch for branding purposes have been particularly and exceptionally careful and thorough.

## IMPROVED STOCK.

Answering the charge that defendant has not prevented inbreeding, he says that most of the breeding upon said ranch when he took charge of the same was promiscuous both among the horses and cattle, and that the herd was run down from inbreeding and failure to introduce new and blooded stock; that within about one year after taking charge, defendant imported a herd of forty-two blooded bulls and fourteen cows, consisting of the following breed: Short Horn, twenty-four bulls and four cows; Holsteins, two bulls and four cows; Herefords, sixteen bulls and six cows.

That the foregoing importation was several times greater than the combined introduction of blooded stock upon said ranch for many years prior thereto.

That defendant began the upbuilding and breeding of a thoroughbred herd of Herefords which now comprises a band of high bred stock unsurpassed in this Territory; that defendant in the management of said ranch has aimed to work off the inferior animals and to preserve the more promising stock for breeding purposes as aforesaid, and to this end has caused to be spayed large numbers of inferior cows to fit them for market and has caused to be captured and handled large numbers of wild cattle; that there are large numbers of young animals of a blooded strain now about ready for market or shortly to come in; and much of the old and worthless stock has been worked off. To aid and assist in the foregoing plan, defendant has constructed four traps upon Maunakea which have worked successfully, and in one of which, at its first trial, over 250 head of wild cattle were driven and caught in less than half a day, and said traps have materially lessened the labor and expense of capturing wild cattle and horses.

## IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

That one of the first acts under his management was to have a general drive of the herd of horses at large upon the ranch, at which drive 168 inferior studs were found and altered, and the best mares suitable for breeding were sequestered in different paddocks where they have been bred to different imported stallions.

That instead of perpetuating and increasing a herd of inbred and inferior horses there are today upon said ranch, bands of fine and thrifty colts which are being handled by systematic training and according to approved and modern methods of breaking horses; that said ranch will within a short while be equipped to supply at reasonable terms and with large profit to said ranch a large part of the horses required for the foregoing purposes within the Territory.

Defendant denies that he has improperly altered bulls or spayed cows on said ranch whereby large numbers or any number have been injured or died.

## INCREASE OF CATTLE.

That the cattle upon said ranch have increased in numbers very materially; the cattle counted at the annual drives being as follows:

1901.....	17,860
1902.....	20,836
1903.....	24,553
1904.....	26,407

The foregoing counts are exclusive of wild cattle except such as may incidentally be gathered in among the tame cattle at the annual drives.

Defendant denies that he has slaughtered animals in a barbarous, disgusting or unsanitary manner.

He denies that driving or caring for the neat stock on said ranch has been more in the nature of a sport than of serious work, and as to the driving of animals being a general gala day the accusation is too silly to require a reply.

## THE DAIRY.

He denies that the dairy has been conducted in an improper, unskillful or unintelligent manner, or without proper inspection; that the chief purpose of maintaining the present dairy is for the domestication and taming of calves; that a number of improvements have been made at the dairy, particularly in piping water from a spring for a distance of approximately 1 1/2 miles; that the dairy is being conducted as the great bulk of ranch dairies in this country are being conducted.

He denies that the dairy has been conducted in an unsanitary or offensive manner.

He denies that he has failed to make proper provision for treating sick and diseased animals.

## LANTANA EXTERMINATION.

He denies that he has failed to take proper precautions to prevent the spreading of noxious shrubs or has spent money recklessly without proper consideration and with little benefit for that purpose; and says that more has been done upon said ranch in the way of preventing the spread of noxious shrubs thereon than was done prior to his management.

## FOREIGN GRASSES.

That since taking control of said ranch defendant has kept up continuing the introduction and spreading of such and throughout said ranch of improved nutritious grasses of many varieties, that lots of seed have been imported for this purpose and such

throughout the ranch as aforesaid, with the result that there are now growing thriftily and successfully upon said ranch a great variety of most valuable grasses which have already reached and improved thousands of acres of said pasture, and are still spreading and increasing, with the result that already the lands carry and maintain many more head of stock than they could prior to the introduction of such grasses.

## RANCH TAKES MOST OF CARTER'S TIME.

That the business of the ranch has so monopolized the defendant's time that he has been compelled to give up the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since taking charge of said ranch has engaged in no litigation whatsoever and received no emolument or fees therefrom.

## THE HORSES.

That when he took charge of said ranch there were large herds of horses which were not worth the pasture they consumed; that these were sold off at the best market rates available.

## DEVELOPMENT OF HORSES.

That the herd of horses has been improved and are better broken, better trained, safer and more valuable than they were when defendant took charge and control thereof.

That during the last two years 325 horses have been handled, of which 135 have been thoroughly broken, tamed and made available for sale, or use as saddle and carriage horses; ninety-one have been half broken and ninety-four halter broken.

He denies that he has failed to properly tame the neat stock on said ranch and asserts that at no time in the history of said ranch, has the stock been tamer or more easily handled than at present.

## COUNTING THE STOCK.

He denies that he has failed to make accurate counts of the stock or failed to make complete drives of said stock; that prior to defendant's taking charge it was not customary to count cattle in the annual drives, but that thereafter defendant required a count to be kept, and at the present time an account is kept of the cattle and horses driven each year, and that the drives have grown more and more complete and exhaustive each year; and are well and properly conducted.

## NEW PADDOCKS.

Defendant denies that he has projected the construction of a paddock and the laying of a pipe line at a large expense, which will be of little value to said ranch and not commensurate with the outlay that will be incurred; but says that he was about to construct a much needed fattening paddock of 2400 acres and lay water thereon at a cost of \$2400.

## WILD DOGS.

He denies that he has failed to take proper measures to exterminate wild dogs and says that the poisoning of these dogs has been pursued systematically ever since he had charge of the ranch, and the wild dogs on the ranch have been very materially reduced.

## F. W. CARTER NOT A DRINKING MAN.

He denies that F. W. Carter has been under the influence of liquor or incapacitated from properly attending to the work of said ranch from the effect of liquor, or that he has absented himself from the work of the ranch for the purposes of gratifying his own personal pleasures or otherwise; and says that it is well known that said F. W. Carter is not a drinking man and that the accusation by J. S. Low is willful and malicious and utterly unjustified by the facts.

That said F. W. Carter has rendered faithful and honest service to said ranch in the upbuilding of the same and the development of its resources, and has received small compensation for such services and far less than the same were reasonably worth.

## THE PAUAHUA LAND DEAL.

Defendant denies that he has failed to protect the interests of said minor with reference to the proposed sale of the land of Paauhau owned by said minor and the granting of a right of way for the Hamakua Ditch Company across the same. This land consists of a block of 8000 acres owned exclusively by said minor of which 1700 acres is cane land.

He utterly denies the assertion of said J. S. Low, pretended next friend of said minor, that unless said cane lands are sold now that great or any injury will result to said minor; that said block of cane land is vitally essential to said Paauhau Plantation Company; that the lease of the same for \$1,500 per annum, not \$1,200 as alleged by said J. S. Low, will expire in about seven years, and about the time that said minor comes of age. That the landing and many permanent improvements of said Paauhau plantation are on said land of said minor. Further answering defendant says that he has considered it his duty as guardian to refrain from converting real estate of said minor into personalty unless some essential reason arose therefor.

## PARKER WANTED TO SELL OUT.

That recently defendant did conclude and plan to sell said land because the interests of said Samuel Parker in the Parker Ranch were on the market for sale, and offered to defendant as guardian of Annie Parker. That within two months prior to the bringing of these proceedings against this defendant said Samuel Parker became urgent and persistent in his representations that he would sell and desired to sell his interest in said ranch; he entered into negotiations with the Paauhau plantation to sell the cane lands of Paauhau, subject to approval of the court, so as to raise money with which to buy out Samuel Parker thus consolidating the minor's interests in the Parker Ranch. The Paauhau Plantation Company offered for said cane lands the sum of \$14,000, which defendant immediately declined and told them he would name a figure at which he would sell. Thereupon defendant went to the Island of Hawaii and made a personal and extended study of the said lands and offered to sell the same at an agreed price of \$12,000 provided always said A. Parker and this defendant came to an understanding whereby defendant for said

standing whereby defendant for said Samuel Parker in said Parker Ranch. He denies that said Paauhau Plantation Company accepted his offer of \$124,000, but says that it refused to consider the purchase of said lands for said price of \$124,000 and offered \$57,000 therefor which was refused by defendant.

The plantation finally informed defendant that they would be willing to bid that figure on condition that defendant would abandon the condition that said sale to the Paauhau Plantation Company should be dependent upon the sale by Samuel Parker or his interests in the Parker Ranch to said minor, but this defendant refused to withdraw said condition.

## OFFERED TO BUY OUT PARKER.

That thereafter defendant having in the meantime thoroughly considered the question upon data and information available to him finally made an offer to said Samuel Parker of a specific amount of money for his share in said Parker Ranch, which offer was made some days before J. S. Low began proceedings against this defendant to remove him as guardian of said Annie T. K. Parker; at that time this defendant having no notice or information whatsoever of any such intended step or of any dissatisfaction on the part of Samuel Parker with this defendant as guardian of said minor or in his relations with said Samuel Parker himself. That the said Samuel Parker declared that the price named by this defendant was wholly inadequate, and offered to name his price, stating that he would return in two or three days with his figures; that defendant and said Samuel Parker thereupon parted amicably, but said Samuel Parker never returned and from that day to this has never been near this defendant, his departure being followed up immediately by notice to defendant to surrender said ranch to him, the said Samuel Parker, and by his appointment or attempt to appoint E. P. Low manager of said ranch.

## CONDITION WAS IN INTEREST OF MINOR.

He denies that the condition whereby the sale to Paauhau should depend upon the consummation of the sale by said Samuel Parker of his interest in the said Parker Ranch to said minor was imposed with the expectation that influence could thereby be brought to bear upon said Samuel Parker to sell his said interest in said Parker Ranch for less than its actual value, but says that said condition was imposed, because there was and is no occasion of said minor unless the proceeds can be used to conserve, consolidate or protect her interests in the Parker Ranch.

## THE HAMAKUA DITCH MATTER.

That in reference to the application of the Hamakua Ditch Company to this defendant for a right of way across Paauhau, defendant says:

That one, J. T. McCrosson, one of the promoters of said ditch company, came to this defendant shortly before this defendant gave Samuel Parker a figure that he would give for said Samuel Parker's interest in said ranch, and asked defendant for a right of way across Paauhau for the ditch that the Hamakua Ditch Company contemplated building; that this was the first time defendant had been approached for any such object by any one and said defendant declined to consent as he was then negotiating for the sale of Paauhau and did not care for that reason to go into the question of the right of way for the ditch and for the further reason that the right of way should not under any circumstances be granted hurriedly or without investigation, and that if Paauhau was to be retained by said minor and was not sold to the Paauhau Plantation Company that said right of way would have to be carefully worded so as to secure to said land of Paauhau full and ample rights to water from said ditch; so that said land of Paauhau could not be cut off from rights to water in said ditch and thereby handicapped in its value as against other neighboring lands which might secure water right in said ditch to the exclusion of the said land of Paauhau; and this defendant submits that he would have been foolhardy and utterly reckless of the rights and interests of said minor to have acquiesced to the demands of McCrosson for immediate consent to the granting of said right of way, and unwise for him to even open negotiations with said McCrosson until the ultimate disposition of Paauhau had been determined, as if Paauhau was sold to the Paauhau Plantation Company they would be the proper parties for McCrosson to negotiate with, and if said land was not sold to the Paauhau Plantation Company, then that this defendant would have to make a careful study of the whole situation before he was in a position to negotiate with said McCrosson and to state upon what terms and conditions and with what safeguards to the land of Paauhau said right of way would be granted.

## VALUE OF PAUAHUA.

Defendant denies that \$124,000 is a very high price for said land of Paauhau. Samuel Parker having told defendant that he had sold lands that were inferior and cut up by gulches, including such gulches, at the rate of \$70.00 per acre; and Wundenberg, Parker's agent, called the attention of the defendant to the fact that cane land in the Hilo district had recently been valued by intending purchasers at \$100.00 per acre.

That there will be no trouble at the proper time and place to secure \$124,000 for said land.

## PARTITION NOT INJURIOUS.

He denies that a partition in kind of the Parker Ranch will be ruinous or at all injurious to the interests of said minor.

That the lands comprising the Parker Ranch have an area of 270,000 acres more or less, and out of 260,000 acres as alleged in said amended petition, of which 136,434 acres are owned by said minor and said Samuel Parker in fee simple; that 10,200 acres are owned by said minor individually; that 2000 acres are owned by said Samuel Parker individually; that about 115,000 acres are leaseholds under several different leases.

(Continued on page 8)



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, 1898.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 2

## OPPOSITION TO IMMIGRATION.

Recurring to Frank G. Carpenter's statement that this country "is about as well taken up as any part of the United States," it must be remembered that statistical comparisons are often misleading, because of differences in conditions, which the figures themselves do not reveal. In order to estimate correctly the agricultural and horticultural resources of any State or Territory, the population of cities and towns would necessarily be eliminated and the relative proportions of waste land, or land incapable of cultivation or reclamation, would have to be determined. Such a minute analysis is obviously impracticable in an editorial. The Advertiser illustrated its position by the Island of Hawaii. Not only in that island, however, but taking the Territory as a whole, it is certainly untrue that the Hawaiian Islands are "as well taken up as any part of the United States" or that, in them, "the opportunities of a new and rapidly developing country are lacking."

It is to be borne in mind that ten or twenty acres of cultivable land in the Hawaiian Islands in productive capacity are equal to a hundred or more on the mainland, and that, on every one of the islands, as an actual fact, capable of ocular demonstration, hundreds, in the aggregate thousands, of such vacant places exist. This alone would answer the interested objections to immigration. But, with all possible qualifications and reservations, generalized figures are even more convincing.

The United States includes 3,501,404 square miles and the population in 1904 may be roughly estimated at eighty millions. Taking the entire country, therefore, together, there is a fraction over twenty-two persons to the square mile. The more densely populated Eastern States of course greatly exceed these figures. Massachusetts for example, in round numbers has 270 and New York 121 inhabitants to the square mile, and this includes Greater New York and Boston and numerous other large cities. Ohio has a fraction over 77 to the square mile, Minnesota and California has respectively about 19 and 11 to the square mile.

The Island of Hawaii, including Hilo and all its towns, possesses a population of eleven or thereabouts to the square mile, while its area is 4,015 square miles or an acreage of 2,570,000. Oahu, with only 598 square miles and containing Honolulu, with a population of 40,000 or thereabouts, greatly exceeds this proportion, but, with Honolulu deducted, possesses a fraction over thirty-two to the square mile. The entire territory, covering 6,649 square miles, with an aggregate population of over 154,000 and including all its cities and towns, which will account for more than half the inhabitants, has twenty-three or thereabouts to the square mile.

These figures do not merely confirm but demonstrate the accuracy of the Advertiser. When the other elements referred to have been considered, the urban population deducted, the relative fertility recognized, and in short all the factors in the problem duly weighed, it is simply preposterous to discourage the right kind of immigration or to palliate, much less justify, any policy of exclusion. There are no better opportunities for small farming in the world than in Hawaii. The only real obstacle is the lack of proper facilities for transportation and communication between the islands themselves. This obstacle would be speedily overcome, if the available land were opened up to settlement. The time has gone by for discussion and the right kind of action is imperatively needed.

We have said and we repeat that Americanism and not paternalism is the crying want of this Territory.

The death of Mrs. Sybil Augusta Carter, which occurred last night, removed a woman who had held one of the highest places in the best social life of these islands. A daughter of Dr. Judd, the most distinguished of the original missionaries; wife of Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Hawaii's Minister to Washington and a stirring man of affairs; sister of the late Chief Justice Judd and the mother of the present Governor of Hawaii, she had lived her life among makers of history. Before sickness forced her into retirement she was the center of a cultivated hospitality which not only her own townspeople but eminent visitors from all over the world enjoyed. Her life linked the old regime with the new; her death recalls a long and striking period of Hawaiian progress "all of which she saw and part of which she was."

The wide-open primary has put House Republicans at the mercy of House Democrats. It was anticipated as a tactical device and has served no other purpose on Capitol Hill. A device to respect the rights of party men would lead the Republican convention to abolish it and confirm the direction of Republican policy to ignore who vote for them or the policy.

Big Bill Dwyer has been invited to visit Julius and Ethel Meyer, 1011, on a subject of the evening. The evening only two women were present and out of a gathering without.

## ANNEXATION.

We shall reserve until later a review of Hon. P. C. Jones' strong article on the Commercial Success of Annexation and supplement it herewith with some opinions about the political success of that great measure.

In November, 1894, the writer of this topic was privileged to sit in the Foreign Office at Tokio in conversation about Hawaii with a Japanese diplomat. That official was deeply interested in the subject, having been a Consul General here at a strenuous time. This is the gist of what he said: "Japan does not feel that she is treated fairly or respectfully by Hawaii when the ballot is freely given—or leased—to foreigners of every nation resident there, except those who owe allegiance to Japan and China. An American, an Englishman, a German or any other man of white skin may have the use of the Hawaiian ballot, but a man of yellow skin cannot hope for such a favor. Yet Japan has a 'most favored nation' clause in her treaty with Hawaii and if I had my way it would be enforced. Perhaps the Government will take the matter in hand after this war. It is no more than right that the Japanese living in Hawaii should have as much to say about the conduct of their local affairs as any other foreign denizens."

Here was a dangerous issue which became acute as time passed. After the war Japan began sending shiploads after shiploads of "students" and "free laborers" here, the real purposes of whom could not be learned. The students did not study and the free laborers did not seek work. Indeed the market for free labor in those contract labor times was small. It was the common opinion here that Japan meant to build up her racial interests so that, if the ballot were obtained, she could control the political situation. Her attitude toward Hawaii gradually grew hostile and culminated in the appearance of an armed vessel, backing compensatory demands of a commissioner and showing its contempt for this government by refusing to give up a fugitive from Oahu prison who had escaped to the cruiser.

There is much reason to believe that Japan intended that her subjects, enfranchised as denizens, should elect the Hawaiian Legislature and President and control the treaty-making power. The only recourse Hawaii would have had was the friendship of the United States, a country soon to be engaged in war with Spain and one that might have thought twice before denying to Japan any of her rights under "the most-favored nation clause" of her Hawaiian treaty.

Annexation and that alone put an end to the alien electoral conspiracy here. It also stopped the periodical revolutions. Between the two Hawaii was in a bad way and promised to go from bad to worse. She could not have progressed until the American flag was raised. Commercial, political and racial safety called for that flag and it was unfurled here in the nick of time.

## PUBLIC LAND SALES.

On Saturday next the Government will substitute the old-time method of selling public land which, though not without its advantages, has deprived these islands of a middle agricultural class which is the mainstay of civilization and progress throughout all other English speaking countries.

The tract in question is at Hanalei, Kauai, and consists of about 1800 acres, part of which is good cane land. It is adaptable to pineapples and in the proportion of fifty acres to one farmer could be made to support thirty-six families of white people. The Government has placed an upset price of \$10 per acre on this tract, which would put the property in reach of the average man who would like to make the soil support him. But unfortunately—and here comes in the joker, hourly with tradition—the Government has divided the land into TWO tracts instead of THIRTY-SIX, thus putting it out of the reach of any man who cannot raise \$9000 to buy with.

Now appears the next familiar spectacle—two capitalists in partnership, who want the land, presumably for grazing purposes. They have had the tract under lease for a long time and for a while back it has been given over to lantana, of no value to anybody. Possibly the lantana was allowed to grow to make the tract look like a bad purchase to other people. At any rate things have so shaped themselves that these gentlemen are likely to get the 1800 acres at the upset price, thus subtracting forever from the public domain land which, anywhere else in the United States, would be opened UP TO THE AMERICAN PRE-EMPTOR.

What a sign of promise it would be if this whole proceeding were reconsidered and the Hanalei land divided into fifty acre tracts and offered under the Hawaiian laws framed to encourage colonists and homesteaders. The only objection we hear to this course in official circles is that there is no market at Hanalei. A sufficient answer to this is that while markets sometimes make population, population always makes markets. Once Hanalei begins to produce salable commodities there will be a way to dispose of them. On the mainland the pioneer always goes ahead of the market. Must he not do so here? Must he have the door of opportunity closed in his face because the market has not gone in ahead of him?

The Bar Association wants to weed out some of the ignorant practitioners in the District Courts. It is something that ought to be done for the protection of clients who often fall of getting justice because they have hired a lawyer who is one only in name. Many of these District Court lawyers have no more moral right to clients than quick doctors have to patients.

There are no signs of the abatement of the drought which has been so afflicting agriculture and stock raising here. There was a slight improvement in the weather on Sunday, but it was not enough to give the crops a much needed shower. The drought is still a serious menace to the people.

## THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

The letter from P. C. Jones, published in the Advertiser yesterday, in its main features, is unusually strong and convincing, and will have great weight with all patriotic and intelligent citizens, who know the standing of the writer and the conditions to which he refers. It strongly grasps the Hawaiian situation, and powerfully supports the rising public sentiment, which the Advertiser has sought to awaken.

There are many who will differ from Mr. Jones on his general views of the Exclusion laws and on the proposition that Hawaii does not need special Congressional legislation on the labor question and special aid from the Executive Department of the Federal Government. But these points are only incidental to the main argument, which apparently is irrefragable.

The proposition, sustained by figures, that the Islands have gained \$57,000,000 and the rise of their 4½ per cent. bonds to par, by annexation, as against the loss of nine millions or less withdrawn by the Federal Government, is transparently true and, once for all, refutes the reiterated statement that annexation has not been a commercial success. The argument against annexation upon the mainland, when that question was imminent, was not and could not have been placed upon the assumption that incorporation into the national territory would not be commercially profitable to the islands themselves. Such an absurdity did not occur to statesmen and citizens representing the substantial business of the nation. It was apparent that the transition from an overthrown monarchy to a temporary republic, in the midst of the Pacific, isolated from the progressive world and with a large Asiatic population, to full identification with the American Union, in a financial sense at least, could not fail to be locally advantageous. It was from the national and not from the insular standpoint that the legality and the expediency of annexation were debated. It was claimed, first, that, under the Federal Constitution as interpreted and applied, the function of the United States was the establishment of commonwealths and the development of citizenship on the continent; second, that the extension of national sovereignty to the mid-Pacific would weaken and perhaps abrogate the Monroe Doctrine; and, third, that labor conditions in Hawaii would develop problems essentially different from those existing on the mainland and which would require distinct treatment.

These were the converging features of the opposition to annexation. No one, however, disputed the fact that the Islands would be benefited by acquiring a local habitation and a name in the great American family. The sugar interests, upon which Hawaii depended, were in a precarious state. They had been enormously advanced by the Reciprocity Treaty, to which intense antagonism, within the ranks of the Republican Party, had been excited. As Mr. Jones has aptly stated, a resolution for rescission had been adopted by a caucus of Republican senators, and would inevitably have resulted in the annulment of the treaty. Annexation, therefore, was vital to the predominant element in the property interests of the Hawaiian Republic. A protectorate could not have accomplished the same results.

Mr. Jones puts his finger on a prominent factor in the recent depression, when he attributes it to "reckless speculation." There were and are other factors, which are not within the scope of his communication or of this article. In his discernment of the practical benefits already derived from annexation, he is definite and exact, and in his prognostications for the future he displays acute sagacity. But his strongest proposition in relation to local necessities is expressed in the following extract, in which he unites with thousands of his countrymen in endorsing the settled policy which the Advertiser has advocated:

"The future of these Islands will be just what we ourselves make it. We want to do more than encourage tourists to visit us, we want, as your paper has been advocating, men with families to come in and take up our unemployed lands and settle permanently in the Islands."

This paragraph is a nucleus, to which the prompt, earnest and decided attention of the Territorial and Federal Governments, and of the people at large, should be directed. The true interests of the Islands, of the entire population as distinguished from any special class, demand not only that the right kind of immigration should not be openly or covertly discouraged, but that it should be positively and directly invited and aided. The distribution of the unoccupied public lands among small farmers, of whom there are tens of thousands on the mainland looking for such opportunities, is a policy upon which the public, and especially the mercantile portion of the community, should immediately and effectively insist. If there is treachery in any quarter to this resounding demand of the times, it should be investigated and exposed. Under our institutions, equality of right "the greatest good to the greatest number," can be and repeatedly has been enforced, not only at the ballot box, but by that practical sentiment which is evidenced by acts rather than by mere words,—by the irresistible force of union and determination. Sophistries, "men of straw," excuses, evasions and the political habit of "looking one way and rowing another," are easily handled by genuine public opinion, based on sound and unbiased judgment, and fortified by the truth.

The Advertiser repeats that what this Territory wants is Americanization and not extermination, and that, when this fact is once realized and acknowledged, the solid people of Hawaii will immediately come in the closing expression of Mr. Jones' important communication:

"I think that what we have wanted here and that I am an American citizen."

A telegram from London says that the Hawaiian wireless telegraph station there has been damaged. The station was a victim of the recent earthquake and it was used for the transmission of the Hawaiian telegraph. The station was damaged by the earthquake and it was used for the transmission of the Hawaiian telegraph.

## THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The main point which Mr. Irwin raises in connection with the P. C. Jones interview, about the safe tenure of the old Reciprocity treaty, merits further discussion. It is Mr. Irwin's belief that Congress would have retained the treaty so as to hold the islands; and if this position is well taken it deprives Mr. Jones' argument of much of its strength.

But in the Advertiser's view Mr. Irwin underestimates the force of the movement, which gathered a vast following in 1897-8, to rescind the measure that gave Hawaiian sugar free entrance to the American market. Mr. Jones has shown that the policy of abrogation was approved by both parties. The Democrats of the Senate were for it almost to a man, Senator Morgan being the only conspicuous opponent of that faith in the upper house. As for the Republican Senators, they caucused on the subject and passed a resolution in favor of the abrogation of the treaty. Here was a condition which the Hawaiian sugar planters rightly looked upon as menacing and which the organs of the sugar trust, notably Mr. Spreckels' Call, naturally interpreted as a sentence of death to the great island industry. And not only the organs of the trust rejoiced, but the best sugar growers in twenty States and the cane-growers in three—a body exercising great political power under the guidance of the trust—frankly declared that the Reciprocity treaty had come to its last days. They were ready to fight it at the first sign of reviving life.

What could have saved the treaty? Mr. Irwin thinks the Government would have preserved the measure so as not to lose its grip on the islands. But why should there have been any such loss? Time was when American supremacy here had been a matter of doubt, but the doubt had gone long before 1898. Treaty or no treaty, when the United States served notice on the powers, particularly on Japan, that Hawaii had been taken within its sphere of influence, American supremacy was fixed beyond the power of local irritation to impair it. The world accepted the new status of the islands and as early as 1895 Great Britain refused to send a warship here to look after the rights of British subjects who had been arrested by the Hawaiian Government for political offenses, saying through its spokesman in the Commons that "the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in Hawaii were safe in the hands of the United States." The point is that Hawaii had gone virtually under an American protectorate and that the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty could not have changed that status.

Having the power and purpose to keep its insular vantage ground, and the assent of the old world chancelleries, the Washington government could not have been rebuffed by dissatisfied planters here. Furthermore, most of the planters would have chosen to bear the ills they had, rather than to fly to others they knew not of. Those who were Americans might have been counted on for loyalty and hope of a reconsideration of their claims at some future time. Those who were not Americans could have made no headway in any scheme to identify Hawaii's interests with those of a European power.

It is the profound conviction of this paper that but for annexation the history of Jamaica would have had its counterpart here—not in all its details but assuredly in loss of prosperity.

Hawaii is not to be congratulated on the kind of representation it is to have on the mainland Republican stump in this campaign. Mr. Stewart, so far as we are aware, represents nobody here. Hawaii has no negro population for him to stand for; the Republicans of his voting district invariably repudiated him until this year when the Governor intervened, out of pity, to get him a show; and as for the Democrats, not even Mr. Stewart's past faithfulness to Tammany Hall has commended him to them. It would have been far better to send a Hawaiian orator like John Gandhi or a white one like A. G. M. Robertson or Frank Thompson. We say "send" for the choice of Stewart was made at his own urgent solicitation, through the Governor, whose magnanimity towards the man who wrote the resolution against his appointment, which the Legislature did not pass, must have been stretched to its limit. One could wish that the Governor had stopped to think what the effect must be to have a negro of the voluble Pullman portier type of oratory, parading up and down the mainland as a representative of Hawaii. Thousands of people will jump at the conclusion that our population is of the same class. Assuredly Hawaii has enough obstacles to meet without adding a Sengambian handicap to the reputation of its leading men.

RELIGIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.—Take a little dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be averted. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of colic will use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Chamberlain, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Governor Carter has practically recovered from his indisposition of Monday and was able to attend to his executive duties yesterday.

Mauli Republicans are making efforts to arrange an elaborate welcome to Governor Carter who is expected to arrive at Lahaina on September 6. A reception will be extended at C. B. Wells' residence and a luau at Iao Valley on Sunday, September 25, after the Governor's return from Hana via the crater of Haleakala.

Joe Makes, Ah Yet, Americo Reveira and Ulan Rondon were arrested last night by Detective McDuffie and are held for investigation of their character and conduct. Juan Ort, another of McDuffie's captures is charged with vagrancy. Manuel Thomas, Ah Hong and Keoni were arrested for assault. Yung Fong was arrested for selling liquor without a license.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter yesterday afternoon returned the call of H. B. M.'s Consul, Raymond de B. Layard.

Several of the business houses closed yesterday afternoon out of respect for the late Mrs. Mackintosh.

Receiver Potenhauer of Puna plantation leaves for Hawaii on Friday to make a thorough investigation and report to the bondholders.

Two half-whites, Archer and Taylor, have been held by Sheriff Fernandez on the charge of stealing valuable fish nets from the house of John de Fries at Pualoa.

There is a possibility of a gasoline famine in Honolulu, a cable order being sent by the Pacific Hardware Company yesterday. The next order due is to come on the Nevada due September 6. Until then the town will have to get along with 150 cases.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, has gone to Hilo.

J. S. Hips has been appointed deputy sheriff of Koloh, Kaula, vice Colvin, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. Dole will be at their Diamond Head luau for several months.

Labor Day, falling on Monday, next, being a public holiday, all Government offices will be closed on that date.

Curtis P. Lauka, Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, will begin his campaign on the island of Hawaii next week.

Observer Ashley's first day's report of the weather sent to Washington was couched in the cipher, "Terror Gyrony Irate." The third symbol looks prima facie warm.

Governor Carter is pushing work on his report to the Secretary of the Interior on the condition of Hawaii for the year ending June 30, 1904. He will have it completed before leaving for Maui next week.

Three Japanese were arrested by U. S. Marshal Hendry yesterday on a charge of conspiracy. It was in connection with the sale of a wife for \$225 in Honolulu. The two men and the woman in the case will appear before Commissioner Judd today.

Yesterday's cable from E. Politz & Co. to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., reported Hawaiian stocks sold on the San Francisco Exchange thus: Hawaiian Commercial, \$59; Makaweli, \$28.25; Honokaa, \$15. A later cable stated that Hawaiian Commercial had gone to \$60, or about \$3 advance in three days.

Edwin K. Rose, of Panama hat fame and expense, will arrive in the Alameda to stand trial, according to cable advice received by District Attorney Breckons. An officer from Delaware Breakwater probably accompanies him. The hat disappeared from the Hilo postoffice while Rose was employed there.

Thirteen out of fourteen Japanese fishermen charged with the unlawful detention of H. M. von Holt, Louis Warren and boat's crew were convicted in the Ewa District Court yesterday. Fines were imposed of \$25 on one, \$20 each on four and \$1 each on eight, with costs in all cases added. The fourteenth man was discharged.

## For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Itches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.



Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter: "I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

For more information in connection with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, send a card to the publisher, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. PERRY, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	25	20	25
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100		60
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	25 1/2	26 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	14 1/2	
Hoku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20	17 1/2	19 1/2
Kipahulu	2,500,000	50		
Kipahulu	150,000	100		
Kohala	500,000	100		
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30		
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100		
Onomae	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20		
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	4	5
Olovalu	150,000	100		
Palauean Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Peepee	750,000	100		130
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	40	
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waianae	200,000	100		150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Winter Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100		107 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	150,000	10	8 1/2	12
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		72
Hilo R. Co.	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.				88
Haw. Terr., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				90
Hilo R. Co., 8 p. c.				100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				105
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.				100
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.				104 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				115
Oloa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				110
Waialua Agr. Co., 6 p. c.				100
Kahuku 6 p. c.				100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.				100
Pala 6 p. c.				100
Waialua Sugar 6 p. c.				100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p. c.				160

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	BAROM.		THERM.		Wind	Clouds	Humidity 9 a.m.	Ratio to 9 a.m.	Force
	9 a.m.	5 p.m.	Min	Max					
S	29.30	63.29	69	73			60.73	1-5	1-0
S	21.30	60.29	71	74			60.67	1	0
M	22.30	60.29	74	82			60.80	2-4	0
T	23.29	59.29	72	86			60.81	6-2	0
W	21.29	57.29	71	84			60.81	5-5	0
T	25.29	57.29	71	85			60.78	1-6	0
F	26.29	58.29	71	86			60.81	1-6	0-0



# PARTNERSHIP NOT SHOWN

Never Heard of  
in Thirteen  
Years.

Following is the decision rendered on August 27 by Judge J. A. Matthewsman in the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit on the motion of Samuel Parker et al. to vacate the order of injunction and an order for a receiver made against them on the petition of Alfred W. Carter:

**PARTNERSHIP.**  
The respondents move to vacate the order of injunction and the first order as to the receiver. Nothing whatever is said about the order of June 17th. Yet, the last two orders being practically identical, the motion will be considered to apply to both.

## EQUITIES THAT EXIST.

Granting that the complaint may be defective, for failure to give a proper description of the lands and herds to be partitioned, the respective interests of the owners, and, in some instances, even the names of the owners, defects, by the way, which may be cured by amendment, even to the extent possibly of the substitution of a new complaint, it nevertheless appears, upon the showing made on this motion, that there are such equities in the case of the complainant as entitle him to the continuance, for the time at least, of the orders already made.

The motion to vacate, with its voluminous accompaniments, has been made to include the motion to dismiss, the demurrer, what might later be an answer, and, finally, this court, which has not for a moment stood committed to the proposition that the merits of the complaint could be tried out upon affidavits, but they have, nevertheless, been given careful attention. In the conflicting statements which they contain, it is far more difficult to reach the truth than would be the case with viva voce testimony and the great assistance afforded to the court by personal presence and cross-examination.

However, among many others, the following facts are deducible:

## FACTS LAID DOWN.

That Annie T. K. Parker and Samuel Parker (or Fred Wundenburg) own the Parker Ranch; that the ranch consists of fee simple lands held by the above parties, both in severalty and in common, of leased land held by them in common, of herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, also held in common and deputed to the different lands just mentioned, and of other personal property likewise held in common; that the peaceful relations heretofore existing in the management of the ranch have been terminated; and that Samuel Parker and Fred Wundenburg, under a recently advanced theory of surviving partner, have asserted and threatened to enforce, partly through Eben P. Low, an exclusive control of all the Parker Ranch.

The claim as to being a surviving partner cannot be established by mere recitation, even in affidavits, when so inconsistent with all the other facts involved.

The right of a surviving partner is to immediately wind up the partnership affairs, and the rule is that, if this right is not claimed and exercised within a reasonable time, a court of equity will step in and appoint a receiver. There must, of course, be a partnership, and, furthermore, an unsettled one.

## THIRTEEN YEARS ELAPSE.

John P. Parker, 2nd, died November 22nd, 1891, nearly thirteen years ago. When has the "surviving partner" shown any disposition to settle any partnership affairs? Instead of closing up the Parker Ranch, Samuel Parker says: "The business has been conducted and enlarged, profitably, ever since it was started and down to the present time \* \* \*, but there was no interruption to the business, and I have acted as survivor continuously until now. The affairs of my co-partnership with John P. Parker the second, continued through the lifetime of John P. Parker the third, and with my grandchild aforesaid, with the acquiescence of the said complainant, until I determined to change the management, have never been settled, closed or liquidated. The business has steadily proceeded and has been lucrative."

Thus it is seen how industriously the "surviving partner" has attempted, during the last thirteen years, to wind up the alleged partnership. The argument is possibly one of survivorship in perpetuity.

## PROBATE RECORD CITED.

Furthermore, a certified copy of probate proceedings in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, "In the Matter of the Will of John P. Parker, late of Waimea, Hawaii, deceased," shows that Samuel Parker himself and William F. Allen, executors represented to the court, under oath, that they had previously filed "a sworn inventory of all the property and assets of every kind whatsoever, within their knowledge, belonging to the estate of the said deceased," that they had done all things "which faithful and prudent executors ought to do," and petitioned for allowance of accounts, final distribution, and discharge. The petition was granted, due proof having been made "that the said executors had done all the said things by them alleged to have been done \* \* \*." No rights of a surviving partner seem to have embarrassed the settlement of the estate.

It is unnecessary to refer to other facts inconsistent with the survivorship claim.

## TROUBLE AT THE RANCH.

It is clear that, when the injunction

was granted, there was a feverish state of unrest at the ranch, with violence not only possible but imminent. Such conditions may have been caused, in the first instance, by a telegram reading as follows: "Widemann from Wundenburg. Eben Low appointed manager Parker Ranch. Be ready with Ross, Sam and others to put him in." The attitude of the respondents, as evinced by their letters, notices, and general conduct, called for an injunction, and one was properly issued.

Then, too, the injunction was issued when there was pending before the court a petition for a temporary receiver.

For the purposes of partition, and to do full equity, the appointment of a receiver was warranted. Besides, it appeared that the respondents had petitioned the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, for a counter injunction restraining the complainant from exercising any authority over the Parker Ranch, so that the appointment of a receiver became necessary to prevent the confusion and probable disaster which would have come over the ranch, if left without any management whatever.

The court's disapproval of ex parte proceedings has been frequently expressed in this case, but the orders, nevertheless, will stand.

Therefore, the motion to vacate is denied in toto.

# ORDER CONCERNING RECEIVER IS MADE

As previously reported in the Advertiser, Judge Matthewsman also rendered a decision the same day denying A. W. Carter's petition for an order enlarging the authority of the receiver. By the text of this decision received by mail, it is seen that the reason given is that the receiver's powers were already as broad as desired.

"However," the Judge adds, "as a matter of unmistakable notice, the following order is made:

## ORDER CONCERNING RECEIVER.

It is hereby ordered that the receiver already appointed, immediately assume complete control of all choses in action of the Parker Ranch; that all persons are again enjoined against interfering with the said receiver, and, more particularly, upon the facts already brought to the attention of this court, Samuel Parker, J. Alfred Magoon, J. Lightfoot, and Fred Wundenburg, all of the district of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, are severally and collectively enjoined against further prosecuting or abetting a certain action now pending in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, entitled Samuel Parker vs. The Metropolitan Meat Co. Ltd."

Let the above decision and this order be served upon the parties above named by handing each of them in person, certified copies of the same.

Kimney, McClanahan & Cooper, Robertson & Wilder and Ballou & Marx for plaintiff; Henry E. Highton for defendants.

# EWA JAPANESE KIDNAP RANCHMEN

Japanese fishermen, who have been fishing on the beach and sea controlled by the Honolulu Ranch after having been raided by Deputy Sheriff Jack Fernandez, were tried at the Ewa court on Tuesday, sentence being suspended for thirteen months, all pleading guilty. News brought to town yesterday by the Sheriff states that last Friday, some days after the first raid, H. M. von Holt, superintendent of Honolulu and other O. R. & L. Co. ranches, with Louis Warren, manager of the ranch, and three employees, saw several sampans fishing on the forbidden grounds and in a small boat started for the poachers. The Japanese encircled them and lashing them to a sampan towed them for some hours at will. A Chinese of the von Holt crew escaped and swam to the shore through whom Mrs. Warren gave the alarm.

As the police arrived on the scene the Japanese released their captives, but the officers awaited the beaching of the sampans and arrested fifteen of them who will be tried today on two counts, violating the fishing laws and assault and battery.

## Molokai Liquor Scandal.

Letters are coming to the Advertiser making serious charges against Deputy Sheriff Hitchcock of Molokai in connection with the illicit sale of liquor. One, signed by Kanae Kaupū, which arrived yesterday is important if true and libellous if not. The Advertiser cannot publish these letters in the absence of proof, but will turn the one from Mr. Kaupū over to proper parties for investigation.

## Unrecorded Deaths.

President Pinkham of the Board of Health is quoted as saying that he fears complaints from South Kohala concerning deaths and burials without certificates contain a good deal of truth. Mr. Pinkham complains that the medical allowances are too small for the work in such districts to be properly attended to.

**SOUTH AFRICAN CARPENTER CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.**—Mr. Geo. Taylor, a carpenter at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, who had a very bad attack of colic, cholera and dysentery, says: "I was so bad I had to go to bed, when a friend of mine gave me two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I got better at once. The third dose completely cured me. I am never without it now." This remedy is far more to all diseases and distresses. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Architect Thompson may receive from Washington in later's mail the award of contract for constructing the new immigration station.

# HON. W. G. IRWIN TALKS ABOUT JONES INTERVIEW



HON. W. G. IRWIN.

Hon. W. G. Irwin, in an interview secured with him yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser representative agent the article of P. C. Jones upon Annexation as a Commercial Success, takes issue with some of the arguments used by Mr. Jones, while agreeing with some of the main points.

"I am," said Mr. Irwin, "an annexationist. I believed that at the period of our joining ourselves to America we were drifting in doubtful fashion and that the act of annexation was that of casting anchor into a firm holding ground, but I do not believe that because we are annexed we should cease to attempt to better conditions which are possibly not correctly understood or covered by national legislation; neither do I believe that the reciprocity treaty would necessarily have been abrogated. The treaty was I think extended as by the United States as a hold upon the islands. The United States could not have afforded to let us go and I do not think the failure of annexation would have meant abrogation.

"I agree with Mr. Jones as to the cause of depression in business, through the subscription of blocks of shares in new plantations which were and are not worth the money often advanced upon them. The mortgaging of property to meet assessments on inflated stock has undoubtedly done much to create present conditions. Tourists and settlers are no doubt to be encouraged and it is pleasant to read Mr. Jones' optimistic views on the future.

"I take strong issue, however, on his argument that no special privileges are wanted. The reasons why we should be allowed particular conditions to suit our climate and circumstances are to me very plain. While we are in fact a Territory we are to all intents and purposes a colony as compared with the mainland and should be so

treated. As a colony maker Uncle Samuel is very new to the business. I am a great admirer of Great Britain's policy with her colonies, the largest in the world and governed out of long experience. You do not find Great Britain attempting to impose conditions upon the East Indies, British India or Egypt, with which latter country she has so recently made such a success, similar to conditions of government in Ireland or the extreme north of Scotland for example. Great Britain adjusts government to suit local colonial circumstance and success has attended her policy.

"When the Constitution of the United States was drawn up the colonization of such far off lands and strange climes was undreamed of and I believe the future of Hawaii and of the Philippines will prove existing forms of government to be far from being elastic enough. I believe the question of labor to be as important as that of the duty on sugar. It is terrible that the crops in California should be rotting on the ground for lack of labor, but it has been proven, I believe, to the satisfaction of Mr. Jones and everybody that the white man cannot work in the cane fields of Hawaii and the great difference between the importation of Chinese into California or the mainland and into Hawaii lies in the fact that we can take care of them.

"Chinese imported on the mainland could, with difficulty, be controlled, but here on these islands, with readiness to put up substantial bonds that the men shall be employed for agricultural purposes only and returned in three or five years, things are very different. The Philippines situation is practically the same and I do not consider it begging to ask for satisfactory conditions. The mere fact that we are adopted and are generally satisfied does not assure our adopter's knowledge of what we will best thrive on or justify us in keeping quiet when an objection may bring better results. The introduction of Chinese labor will help every mechanic on these islands and make America's latest Territory more profitable and prosperous. It is not whining to attempt to better matters and what is not asked for from the United States Government is seldom given freely."

# KUHIO IS NAMED FOR DELEGATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

thorizing the issuance of Territorial bonds, of the Act providing for the appointment of a commission to compile the statutes, of the Act providing for the employment of citizen labor on public works and making eight hours a day's labor on such work, of the Act adopting the flag of Hawaii as the flag of this Territory, and of many financial and other important measures, all of which tend to the material welfare of the people of this Territory.

We express our appreciation of the Republican Congress that so promptly appropriated \$1,000,000 toward the payment of the Fire Claims.

The Republican Party stands for the equality of labor and capital and reiterates the principle established by the citizen labor law passed by the Republican Legislature and so honestly upheld by the Territorial Executive requiring that all labor on public works shall be performed by citizens of the United States.

We reiterate our adherence to the principle of decentralization of power, and demand the immediate establishment by the Legislature of county governments throughout the Territory, and also the passage of a general municipal government act under which cities and towns may be established. We will secure, if necessary, such amendments to our Organic Act as may be required to enable the Legislature to enact such legislation fully and completely, and upon approved modern lines. And in this connection we point with satisfaction to the appointment by the Governor, pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature, of a Commission to draft a new County Act.

We believe in the disposal of public lands to bona fide settlers on the most favorable terms, and will advocate the

enactment of a law which will enable homesteaders to construct roads to their holdings and apply the value of their labor thereon to the purchase price.

We staunchly support the principle of the best education for the youth of the Territory in the public schools in order that they may become good citizens and intelligent voters, and the party pledges itself to provide appropriations sufficiently liberal to maintain the schools in the highest efficiency. We have secured liberal appropriations for the permanent improvement of school houses, thus providing for the proper accommodation of the scholars. Our constant endeavor has been to secure capable educators and to give the people the best possible educational system. We express our approval of a law creating a permanent school fund to be devoted to school purposes only, which shall be a guaranty of ample moneys to meet the demands of the broadest and most advanced educational development.

We advocate continued liberal appropriations for the maintenance of our unfortunate fellow citizens segregated on Molokai, and will urge Federal assistance toward measures for their relief and cure. We approve the work of our Board of Health already initiated in this behalf.

We advocate the speedy improvement of our harbors, wharves and landing facilities throughout the Territory, and shall earnestly strive to secure from the National Government the necessary appropriations for such work.

We urge liberal appropriations for the erection of needed public buildings and other necessary public works, and for the improvement and maintenance of the public highways throughout the Territory.

We have the continuance by the Legislature of a permanent settlement upon Kilauea Island.

We oppose all trusts and monopolies and all combinations tending to control business and prices.

We contend that the interests of this

Territory can be best served by the loyal adherence of our people to the policies and principles of the Republican party, and so, relying on the wisdom and integrity of the voters of the Territory, we confidently bespeak their support in the approaching election for a Delegate to Congress and for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

# THE TRIP OVER ON THE KINAU

(Special to the Advertiser.)

Mahukona, August 31.

The "chewing gum party" was organized on board the flagship Kinau—the Republican convention boat—while en route last night from Maialaea Bay to Makena, Maui, and the newest political organization promised for a time to disrupt the Republican and Democratic parties.

Whatever harm may have been done the Democratic party was begun by C. P. Lauka, the Democratic nominee for Congress, who made a great mistake in sending a package of "Judge Parker" buttons on the Kinau consigned to Senator Palmer Woods of Mahukona. The buttons never reached Mahukona shore, for at the time they were adorning the lapels, protem, of the Republican delegates.

## CHEWING GUM PARTY.

The delegates on board the Kinau had plenty of amusement with fun-makers like Frank Thompson. After leaving Honolulu and passing Koko Head a slight indisposition laid about half the passengers low, but long before arriving at Lahaina, most every one had regained his or her spirits.

A joke was played on Mr. Pfeuger of Hollister & Co. In some way the contents of a package entrusted to him by Lauka were known to be small packages of gum, each adorned with a "Judge Parker" button. These were intended for distribution on Hawaii by Woods. The buttons were passed among the Republican delegates and in a short time every man aboard the steamer appeared to be a Democrat.

Mr. Pfeuger was astounded when he discovered the loss of the buttons. In the evening Frank Thompson and W. T. Rawlins conceived the idea of making use of the Parker buttons by issuing a call for a Democratic convention. This was held on the starboard deck, with every passenger, Shriner tourists for the Volcano, also present. Thompson appointed himself temporary chairman, and called the meeting to order with the steward's song. The chair announced that it was a great privilege to call an Esopus convention to order and hoped that the result would assist in keeping the Democratic candidate always at Esopus.

He called for the election of a permanent chairman and shouts were set up for Admiral Beckley, the always popular pursuer of the Kinau. Beckley was accordingly elected and he was accordingly escorted to the chair by Col. Sam. Parker and A. G. M. Robertson. With his usual forensic ability the Admiral thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and then narrowly escaped being pitched overboard because he announced his intention of supporting Prince Kuhio for delegate to Congress. The Admiral then resigned the chair to Prince Kuhio. Rattling speeches, decidedly humorous, were made by Col. Sam Parker, T. McCants Stewart, A. G. M. Robertson and W. T. Rawlins. The latter gave an imitation of "Jack" Lucas making a speech in Hawaiian at Waikamilo Camp which drew thunders of applause. W. J. Coelho, who had just joined the steamer at Maialaea Bay, Maui, was called upon for a song, and gave much pleasure to the passengers by singing several Hawaiian songs.

Frank E. Thompson then presented the following platform of the "chewing gum party" which was read and adopted as follows:

## THE NEW PLATFORM.

We deem it an eternal cinch, that the wheel of justice has turned around for enough to give us a chance at the offices and spoils dear to the heart of every dyed in the wool Democrat. We maintain that when in the course of party politics it becomes evident that the "ins" should be "outs" and the "outs" "in," that we, who have chased the erratic orbit of a capricious electorate for thirty years with only two chances at the fresh air fund, stand to make a winning. We deeply deprecate the arid dryness of the magnificent floating palace Kinau upon which we have been forced to travel, and demand that our thirst be slacked at the company's bar at the expense of its genial admiral, Beckley.

The country has been walled with a tariff as high as Kilauea, you can't raise hades without paying a duty on it; you can't put on your shoes without stamping them in.

Gum is the only luxury in life on the full list. Whereas, the people of the country want a change to the city and the people of the city want a change to the country, therefore the entire nation demands a change, and as we'll also need change, we solicit the votes of the unfettered to root out of the offices of lust and luxury the present incumbents and place at the wheel, for mania, capotina, windlass, halyards, and anchor of the ship of state men who know enough to be Democrats, if nothing more.

John Wise joined the Kinau at Waialae, and after the convention with stump Hawaii with Prince Kuhio.

Admiral Beckley has raised the hopes of the delegates by giving accounts of the expenses which they are to receive at Hilo. The Admiral already has his baggage in readiness to go in his coat when the flagship leaves at the dock. The Kinau will arrive at Hilo today at 4 p. m.

A. P. FAYSON.

# ONE COFFIN NOT ENOUGH

A Lunalilo Home  
Inmate's  
Will.

William O. Smith has petitioned for probate of the will of Hoopihi Silva, in which he is named as executor. Petitioner does not know of any heirs at law or next of kin of decedent, her surviving. The estate is represented as of the value of about \$4664, of which \$2000 is in real estate.

Deceased was a resident at Lunalilo Home. Her will was made on May 31, 1899, and a codicil was appended to it on August 18, 1902. Then a codicil on a separate sheet of paper was executed on May 9, 1904. Mrs. Silva died on August 28, 1904. After the opening declaration identifying herself as "Hoopihi Silva, now residing at Lunalilo Home, Honolulu, Oahu, and wife of Frank Silva, lately residing at Manoa, Oahu," and revoking all wills theretofore made by her, the testatrix gives the following funeral directions:

"I direct my executor to have two coffins provided for the burial of my body, an inner and outer coffin. And that carriages be provided for all of the inmates and persons residing at Lunalilo Home to ride in the procession following my remains to the place of burial."

She then devises and bequeaths as follows, after the payment of her debts and funeral expenses: To Manuel Rosa, \$1000; to Kimeona Kepano, \$500; to Waipa Kepano, \$500; to Mrs. Maria J. Forbes and her son William J. Forbes all of the residue of her property, real or personal, in equal shares.

The first codicil revokes the legacy of \$1000 to Manuel Rosa.

By the codicil of May 9, 1904, the former testaments are ratified in all respects save as they may be changed by the following directions:

She bequeaths to Willie Kepano her bed and mattresses, etc., also one rug, one clock and two luhala mats.

She gives to Annie Kepano two trunks and the contents thereof.

In the event of any money or other property coming to her executor from the estate of her late husband, she gives and devises it to her executor, William O. Smith, in trust for the purpose, if it be sufficient, of buying a lot of land and erecting a house thereon for the use of Willie Kepano at such place in Honolulu as the trustee may in his discretion see fit, to hold such acquired property in trust for Willie Kepano during his minority and, upon his arriving at majority, to transfer and deliver the property to him or his heirs. Should the amount from the estate of Frank Silva be insufficient for the purpose stated, the trustee is to hold and invest it for the support and education of Willie Kepano until he comes of age and then pay it over to him or his heirs.

## THE PARKER CASE.

In the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, several proceedings came up in a bunch in Judge Gear's court yesterday morning. After a great deal of argument all matters presented were continued until 10 o'clock this morning.

J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot appeared for J. S. Low, next friend of the minor; W. A. Kinney, S. M. Ballou and S. H. Derby for the guardian; J. J. Dunne for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight, mother of the minor.

Lightfoot presented the motion to set for hearing Low's petition for removal of the guardian. Dunne objected to setting the cause for trial on the merits until after the determination of the court's jurisdiction and of Low's status as next friend. Kinney, on behalf of A. W. Carter, guardian, objected to the hearing on the motion upon the ground of precedence of other matters before the court, also because no replication to respondent's answer had been filed. Dunne reinforced Kinney's position. Lightfoot and Magoon argued in turn against the objections. Kinney referred to the difference in the status of the case prior to filing the answer and now. After Magoon had again replied, Kinney called attention to the separate and distinct phases of evidence required with regard to the motion to remove Carter and the motion attacking the status of the next friend. Dunne returned with his objection to proceeding further until the court's jurisdiction was settled. Magoon argued some more and then the court put the whole business over for the day.

## DENIAL OF EVERYTHING.

In the ejectment suit of The First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu against J. W. Gahner, J. M. McChesney and Alice McChesney, the two last-named defendants by their attorneys, Cathcart & Milverton, have filed an answer. Not having sufficient information to form a belief, they deny that the plaintiff is and was during all the times in said complaint mentioned a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the United States of America and legally doing business in the Territory of Hawaii. They deny that the plaintiff is the owner of, and entitled to the immediate possession of the land at Waikamilo described in the complaint. These defendants deny having taken possession of the premises unjustly and contrary to law, also deny that plaintiff has been damaged by their actions in the sum of \$1000 or in any other sum.

## COULD NOT GET IT.

William K. that was yesterday appointed by Judge Gear as his attorney in place of P. Maurice McManis, withdrew. Mr. Ford was formerly acknowledged in the Supreme Court.

Frank Pabst, deputy sheriff at Hilo, has had his license to practice law in the lower courts renewed.



# STRAUCH IS CONTESTANT

## Got a Trust Deed from Adolph Knust.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

P. E. R. Strauch by his attorney, Lyle A. Dickey, appeared before Judge Gear yesterday morning to oppose the granting of letters of administration to Edward Knust on the estate of his late father, Adolph Knust. The ground of opposition was that decedent some time before his death had made a deed of trust of his property to contestant, J. J. Dunne, appeared for the petitioner.

In view of evidence given by Edward Knust, showing the existence of property not embodied in the alleged trust deed, Mr. Dickey withdrew the contest to petition. Judge Gear appointed Edward Knust administrator of the estate under a bond of \$100, subject to being increased in amount if the property set forth in the petition comes into his possession. Owing to the small showing of property outside of the deed of trust, the court would not appoint appraisers.

Mr. Dunne gave notice of intention to attack the validity of the trust deed.

The petition gave the value of the estate as about \$3,000, consisting of leasehold interest at Kakaako, Honolulu, value \$1,725; judgment against one Patzig, balance unpaid, \$225; mortgage, Otto Lindoff, \$1,200.

The heirs are the widow, Frederica Knust, aged 79 years; August R. and Edward, sons aged respectively 41 and 38 years.

### PRESSING THE MOTION.

J. J. Dunne, attorney for Elizabeth J. Knight, yesterday filed a motion to set for hearing and determination the motion of his client "that the authority of J. S. Low as pretended next friend of her minor daughter Annie T. K. Parker to conduct suit for removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of the estate of said minor be rescinded, and that said suit be dismissed, and gave notice to J. S. Low and his attorneys, J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot, that the motion would be made before Judge Gear at 10 o'clock this morning.

### HEARING ORDERED.

On J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot's motion, in the name of Annie T. K. Parker by her next friend, Judge Gear has set for hearing at 10 a. m. today a motion for a day certain for the hearing, on the merits, of the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor.

### OBSTRUCTED HIGHWAY.

Judge De Bolt has set for hearing at 10 o'clock tomorrow respondent's motion for a bill of particulars in the suit of Territory of Hawaii vs. William McCandless. J. Lightfoot, attorney for respondent, made affidavit that respondent could not safely answer until a bill of particulars was furnished. The suit relates to a fence alleged to be obstructing a highway at Palama.

### THE CIVIL CALENDAR.

Notice is given to all concerned that on Wednesday, September 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., Judge J. T. De Bolt will call the odd-numbered cases on the civil calendar for the purpose of having them set down as ready for trial or for other proper disposition.

### WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Said by students throughout the world.

proper disposition; and that the trial jurors summoned to appear before Judge De Bolt will be in attendance on Monday, September 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., upon which day and hour the said Judge will proceed with the trial of such odd-numbered cases as have been set down as ready for trial in their order regardless of the manner of the disposition of preceding cases.

Also, that on Thursday, September 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., Judge W. J. Robinson will call the even-numbered cases on the civil calendar for the purpose of having them set down as ready for trial or for other proper disposition; and that the trial jurors summoned to appear before the said Judge will be in attendance on Monday, September 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., upon which day and hour the said Judge will proceed with the trial of such even-numbered cases as have been set down as ready for trial in their order regardless of the manner of the disposition of preceding cases.

### EXECUTIONS RETURNED.

Execution for \$84.04 in the suit of H. F. Wichman & Co., Ltd., vs. Jonah Kalamanaole has been returned by High Sheriff A. M. Brown as fully satisfied. Execution for \$248.14 in the suit of Kwong Sing Wo Hop Ku vs. Ho Hing et al. has been returned by the High Sheriff as partly satisfied through the payment to plaintiff's attorney of \$46.25, the net proceeds of sale of interest in a store at Waikale, Ewa.

### COURT NOTES.

E. A. Mott-Smith, along with the filing of Judge Robinson's order appointing him receiver of Hana Plantation Co., filed his bond as receiver in the sum of \$10,000 with Pacific Surety Co. as surety. Judge Philip L. Weaver of the Court of Land Registration has made a decree confirming the title of Carl dit Roi to a lot on the north side of Liliha street, Puna, Honolulu, described in the decree by metes and bounds.

Judge De Bolt has set the divorce case of Lono Keanini vs. John Keanini for hearing at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

## U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

### WEATHER BUREAU.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-nine years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau and McKibbin records at Honolulu, T. H. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed during the month in question, for the above period of years, but must be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

Month of September for 29 years:  
TEMPERATURE.

Record for 29 years.—Mean or normal temperature, 78 deg. The warmest month was that of 1891, with an average of 80 deg. The coldest month was that of 1887, with an average of 76 deg.

Record for 14 years.—The highest temperature was 88 deg., on Sept. 8th, and 16th of 1890; 29th of 1891; 14th of 1892; 10th of 1896; 12th of 1900. The lowest temperature was 65 deg., on September 15th of 1890.

PRECIPITATION (RAIN OR MELTED SNOW).

Record for 27 years.—Average for the month, 18.4 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 17. The greatest monthly precipitation was 6.69 inches, in 1886. The least monthly precipitation was 0.36 inches, in 1883.

### CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Record for 18 years.—Average number of clear days, 14; partly cloudy days, 13; cloudy days, 3.

### WIND.

Record for 29 years.—The prevailing winds have been from the northeast. Station: Honolulu, T. H.

Date of issue: August 30th, 1904.  
ALEX. McC. ASHLEY,  
Station Director, Weather Bureau.

## RECORD IN MURDER TRIAL MISSING

Important papers, the loss of which may mean a new trial with consequent expense to the Government, are said to be missing or stolen in the Funokochi case and as the Attorney General's department is after the responsible individuals and the case is a serious one, interesting developments may follow.

Funokochi was convicted of murder in Hilo and further charge with conspiring to murder in a second case. Attorney Biting was appointed for him as counsel and the record of the conviction on the first charge brought from Hilo. These papers were, it is said, returned to Hilo but they are now not to be found while Funokochi's attorney now asks for a new trial as the records of the former trial do not exist.

Attorney General Andrews comments forcibly on the failure of those charged with the safe keeping of the papers to keep their trust. He does not think a new trial should be granted as the defense not the prosecution asked for the records and not getting a copy of them are responsible for the risk.

## POET M'MAHON TO GO TO MEXICO

Stenographer P. Maurice M'Mahon of Judge Gear's court has resigned and will shortly leave for Mexico where he is to publish advertising literature for the government of that republic.

# THE BAR ASSOCIATION TO WEED OUT SHYSTERS



HON. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, DELEGATE TO THE  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

## Committee to Consider the Matter of Admissions to Bar—W. R. Castle a Delegate to American Bar Association.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

There was little delay in securing a quorum for the quarterly meeting of the Hawaiian Bar Association, held in Judge De Bolt's courtroom yesterday afternoon.

Secretary C. F. Clemons called the meeting to order, asking it to appoint a chairman, as both the president and the vice-president were absent.

Henry Holmes was nominated by George A. Davis and elected. Others present were Chief Justice Frear, Judge W. T. Robinson, W. R. Castle, Lyle A. Dickey, R. W. Breckons, D. L. Withington, W. W. Thayer, A. A. Wilder, Frank Andrade, L. Warren, S. H. Derby, W. L. Whitney, Lorrin Andrews, A. H. Crook.

Mr. Whitney read the report of the committee on the annual dinner. It mentioned the guests of honor and credited W. T. Rawlins with looking after the table details. A levy of \$3 each was made on members to pay the expenses.

Mr. Wilder thought a financial statement ought to accompany the report, for the information of some of them who had paid the fee but were prevented from attending the dinner.

Mr. Whitney promised to furnish the desired statement.

Frank E. Thompson was unanimously elected a member of the Association by the secretary's ballot cast on motion of Mr. Wilder, seconded by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Castle asked if the Association had any instructions for him, as he intended going to St. Louis and would attend the world's congress of lawyers.

Mr. Withington suggested that Mr. Castle be elected as a delegate to the American Bar Association. After some conversation over the fact that several nominations to the national association were made at the previous meeting, Mr. Castle being one, a motion was passed that Mr. Castle be furnished with credentials as such delegate.

Attorney General Andrews called attention to the matter of practitioners in the district courts, whose licenses were limited thereto. They practiced a sort of bastard law in the lower courts, having never studied law seriously nor passed any proper examination. It had come to be an abuse and ought to receive the attention of the Association. He did not wish to take away one of Judge Robinson's prerogatives laughingly, but it was time something was done. Mr. Andrews moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the subject.

Mr. Castle, taking it that the intention was to have new legislation, seconded the motion so as to bring the question before the meeting.

Mr. Davis thought the whole subject of admission to the bar ought to be considered.

Mr. Withington said it had been found elsewhere that the matter of admission to the bar could not properly be handled either by examining committees appointed by judges or even by judges themselves, as they were not sufficiently independent to do so.

Mr. Andrews gave vent to the suggestion of Mr. Andrews, but said there would be some trouble in the making of the legislation. He would not venture to make the matter up. A committee of three was appointed to consider the subject.

divide said lands owned by said parties as tenants in common so that each can have her or his full, fair share thereof, and contends that the ranch is capable of being divided into two complete ranches made up of all kinds of lands necessary to make a thorough-going ranch complete in every detail; defendant denies that said lands are very largely devoid of water and says that there is an abundance of water upon the Parker Ranch to supply the entire ranch or to supply two ranches if the same is sub-divided into two ranches; that this water will have to be piped or stored, but that is frequently the case on other ranches; that if said ranch is held intact as one ranch water will still have to be piped to lands that have no water now, and water has been piped for ten miles with great profit to all concerned, and there is much more land that should have water piped to it, and that whether the ranch is divided or not and in either event the water can be so piped profitably and successfully and is no great undertaking.

That expert stockmen agree that there is ample land enough to accommodate two ranches and that many substantial stockmen are prepared today to say that not only would the division of said ranch not entail loss to said minor but that it would be a positive benefit to divide the same up into two ranches.

That there are large areas of said lands which under intensive farming can be made to produce very much more in the way of supplying and raising stock than they do now; that it is impracticable for this defendant to attempt at present nor will it be practicable for many years to come to develop said lands upon said lines.

That said ranch if cut into two ranches, will produce fully as much income as said ranch now produces, and will become more valuable; but that it would be disadvantageous to the minor to have it sold as a whole.

### HAMPERED BY SAM PARKER.

That this minor's estate has been conserved and developed until she on her part is well equipped to expend large sums of money in the further development of said ranch, but said Samuel Parker is not so equipped with ready money, so that said ranch has had to follow, in the matter of improvements, the halting gait of one who is more interested in getting an immediate income to spend than in developing said ranch and putting in permanent improvements; and the interests of said minor have suffered very materially for this reason, and she will be very much better off with a half of said ranch in her own hands and subject to development without having to consider any longer other interests and the views of a co-owner; but that as said co-owner has forced the issue by proceedings either directly brought by him or instigated by him and his following, this defendant submits that the time has come when the division should be made.

### STATISTICS SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF RANCH.

He submits certain tables, records and statistics concerning the management, development and improvements of said Parker Ranch during the period that defendant has had charge and control thereof, showing that defendant has increased the paddock fences by 40.37 miles and increased the paddock area from 22,528 acres to 35,109 acres.

Statistics are also submitted showing the receipts, disbursements for operating expenses, for permanent improvements, dividends paid, number of cattle sold, amount received therefor, average price per head and number branded.

That since he has taken charge of said ranch the number of steers available for market have been steadily increasing until there are now over 3000 head of steers upon said ranch either ready for market or coming in the near future; while when he took charge of said ranch, the supply of steers was so small that he could not keep up the sales of cattle to the number for the years previous without including therein heifers and cows that should have been retained for breeding purposes.

## THE SECRETARY AND THE STRIKERS

Governor Carter received a wireless message from Secretary Atkinson yesterday morning stating that the strike on the Oahu-Kukui road, Island of Hawaii, had been satisfactorily settled, the strikers, who were native Hawaiians and who claimed they were not fairly dealt with, having had a conference with the Territorial Secretary and being satisfied.

The terms of the settlement were not mentioned but the controversy started on the claim of the natives that they were working without knowing what pay they were to receive and also that the contractor was not acting under the peremptory orders issued by Secretary, then Acting Governor, Atkinson, some weeks since, that only citizen labor should be employed in building this road.

It was originally claimed that sufficient citizen labor could not be found for the work but Mr. Atkinson insisted upon and carried his point and has now settled definitely the fact that the road from Oahu to Kukui shall be built of citizen labor.

It is said further that the original transfer papers have all been destroyed and that while evidence of the deal exists the government could not prove clear title.

## A. W. CARTER'S STIRRING ANSWER TO SAM PARKER

(Continued from page 2.)

This defendant admits that said Samuel Parker has called a question as to whether or not said minor has been deprived of her full share of said lands and has called for a trial in which the minor has full opportunity to be heard and to be heard in a fair and equitable manner.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Nuuanu sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,  
Honolulu.

## Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

## California

To the EAST via

## The Union Pacific

This Train is really a  
First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

## RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished  
on Application to

S. F. BOUTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.  
Omaha, Neb.

### Republican Delegates.

The following delegates went on the Kinau from the Fourth District: First precinct, none; second precinct, J. A. Gilman, W. T. Rawlins and H. E. Murray; third precinct, B. A. Lloyd; fourth precinct, Clarence Crabbe, E. K. Quinn, A. G. M. Robertson, E. M. Kamaikai and T. Meilin; fifth precinct, C. Yerrick; sixth precinct, Sam Johnson; seventh precinct, none; eighth precinct, C. L. Deal, W. F. Heilbron, H. C. Pihler, F. E. Thompson with J. Lucas proxy, J. C. Quinn.

From the Fifth District these went: J. A. Kakaia, Fred Waterhouse, Archie Mahaloa (with W. W. Goodale's proxy), D. Douglas, Fred Meyer, H. C. Vida, R. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, N. Fernandez, T. McCants Stewart, Chas. H. Clark, W. H. Crawford, Ed P. Crawford, Solomon Mahaloa and Geo. L. Leeka.

### Wife Asks for Divorce.

A bill for divorce was yesterday filed by Margaret Phillips against Joe Phillips. The couple were married in March last at Kakaia, Hawaii. Liberty suits that the wife refuse to provide support for her and her child, though able to do so and asks for an absolute decree of divorce of the fifth day temporary and permanent alimony.



## IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE CO., Ltd

HONOLULU.

## Commission Merchants

## SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waiakula Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Cigar Company.  
The Waima Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Eteam Pump.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

## INSURANCE.

## Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1856.

Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## Castle &amp; Cooke,

—LIMITED—

## LIFE and FIRE

## INSURANCE

## AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

## New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

## Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION.

This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Baccot, Boulan, Jodet, Vulpain, and others, combines all the desiderata for a medicine of the kind, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 1 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 2 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 3 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 4 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 5 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 6 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 7 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 8 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 9 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

THERAPION NO. 10 is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following diseases:

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Aug. 29, 1904.

Ah Sin to Ah Kiona.....BS  
C B Wells to Maui Agricultural Co. AM  
Maui Agricultural Co. to C B Wells. AM  
C B Wells to H P Baldwin.....AM  
Carl du Roi by Regr.....Notice  
John N Kapahu and wf to Waiohina  
Agrel & Grazing Co.....D  
Antonio C Souza and wf to John  
Hind.....D  
J P Mendonca to C Bolte.....AM  
J P Mendonca to C Bolte.....AM  
Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to Peter  
C Jones Ltd.....D  
Bruce Cartwright et al to James I  
Dowsett.....Rel  
Ter of Hawaii by Supt of Public  
Works to C Brewer & Co Ltd.....L  
David Kahukula to Henry Maui Tr.....D  
L L McCandless to Caroline Bailey.....Rel  
Caroline Bailey and hsb to Ralph M  
Bailey.....D  
Tong Mow Wai Co to Hou Tong Mow  
Wai Co.....BS  
Ah Chew Bros to Lee Chuck et al.....BS  
Alfred S Kenway et al to Luke Mon  
Wong See et al.....D  
Luke Mon Wong See et al to F M  
Swanzy.....D

Entered for Record, Aug. 30, 1904.

C W P Kaeo to G W McDougall, Agrmt  
James A Allen by mtgee to Hawn  
Land & Imp Co Ltd.....Fore Affdt  
James A Allen by mtgee to Hawn  
Land & Imp Co Ltd.....D  
James Heleni to Paul Muhlendorf.....M  
Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Tong Sung  
et al.....Rel  
First Natl Bank of Waialua to Luke  
Tung San.....Rel  
First Natl Bank of Waialua to Luke  
Mong Wa.....Rel  
R A Wadsworth to Luke See Chin.....Rel  
Luke Mon Wong See et al to Hawn  
Electric Co Ltd.....D  
T Kauihakama Palau and hsb to  
Manuel Espinda.....D  
Manuel Espinda to W R Castle Tr.....M

Entered for Record Aug. 31, 1904.

T K Pipi and wf to Mrs K Hoolapa.....D  
P Kama and wf to Hoolapa.....D  
Lucy Kama by Sher to Henry Van  
Gleson Tr.....D  
Makuaole (w) by Sher to Henry Van  
Gleson Tr.....D  
Edward Knust and wf to P E R  
Strauch.....Tr  
Mary K Leal and hsb to C L Hop  
kins.....DA  
Angella W Hopkins to C L Hop  
kins.....DA  
Kuaupuu (K) to Mele Kapo (w).....D  
Hui Land of Waihiha.....Affdt  
Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to  
George N Wilcox.....D  
Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to  
George N Wilcox.....D  
Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to  
George N Wilcox.....D  
Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to  
George N Wilcox.....D  
Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co Ltd.....D  
L K Kakanj and wf to W R Castle  
Tr.....M  
Rose K Anahu to W R Castle Tr.....M

Entered for Record Aug. 31, 1904.

Kuanaa (w) to Kenai (K); D; por R  
P 139 and pe land, Kula, Hamakua  
Island, Maui; \$50. B 258, p 319. Dated Aug  
11, 1904.  
James Anahu to Territory of Hawaii;  
D; 1-5 int in por R P 5689 kul 2806, Hotel  
St Extn and Printer's lane, Honolulu,  
Oahu; \$361. B 258, p 320. Dated Aug 13,  
1904.  
Charles M Cooke Ltd by Regr; Notice  
of Decree of title in Land Reg Court,  
Case No 15. B 265, p 127. Dated Aug  
20, 1904.  
Charles H Bishop and wf to E Faxon  
Bishop et al Trs; Mod Tr D; in re modifi  
cation of 2nd Tr D in B 258, p 284. B  
258, p 321. Dated Aug 16, 1904.  
George C Stratemyer et al to Est of  
George C Stratemyer by Tr; Lis Pen  
dens; in re title of por Lot 362 R P 3269,  
Pikoi St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 265, p 128.  
Dated Aug 22, 1904.  
T Asaka to Yawamatsu Shiger; BS; 1  
fishing boat, masts, sails, oars, etc.  
\$245.00. B 265, p 129. Dated Aug 22, 1904.  
Kaliko and hsb et al to Kohala Land  
Co Ltd; D; int in 3 A of Gr 2766, Alaka  
ka, Kohala, Hawaii; \$19.05. B 258, p  
323. Dated Aug 6, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 22, 1904.

Anna Klemme to Henry Klemme;  
PA; general powers. B 265, p 130. Dated  
Oct 6, 1903.  
Thos P Cummins Tr to C Chop Leong;  
L; por R P 7501 kul 1133 Kawaiki, Hon  
olulu, Oahu; 10 yrs @ \$120 per yr. B  
257, p 444. Dated Aug 2, 1904.  
Anna M Klemme (Mrs) by atty to G  
P Castle; AM; mtg E Goess on house  
hold furniture, furnishings, etc, on 2nd  
floor of 2-story bldg, Beretania St, Hon  
olulu, Oahu; \$400. B 257, p 255.  
Charles W Booth and wf to Manuel M  
Pedro; D; por Ap 1 R P 302 kul 273,  
Kaulani Drive, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200.  
B 261, p 360. Dated Aug 23, 1904.  
Manuel M Pedro and wf to Charles  
W Booth; M; por Ap 1 R P 302 kul 273,  
Kaulani Drive, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200.  
B 259, p 373. Dated Aug 23, 1904.  
Kauhola (K) by mtgee to Douglas Ka  
kuna; Fore Affdt; R P 3634 kul 9054, Ma  
kua, Waianae, Oahu. B 259, p 375.  
Dated Aug 22, 1904.  
Kauhola by mtgee to L L McCandless;  
D; R P 3634 kul 9054, Makua, Waianae,  
Oahu; \$325. B 258, p 324. Dated Aug 22,  
1904.  
E Faxon Bishop et al Trs to Charles  
H Bishop; D; pe land, Kewale St, Hon  
olulu, Oahu. B 258, p 325. Dated Aug  
10, 1904.  
Charles H Bishop to E Faxon Bishop;  
D; pe land and Kewale and Lunalilo  
Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 258, p 326.  
Dated Aug 18, 1904.  
J E Emerson and wf to Emmeline  
M Mason; D; pe land, Waikiki, Honolu  
lu, Oahu; \$1000. B 258, p 327. Dated  
Aug 11, 1904.  
Kaula Wilcox and hsb to notice to  
John Hind Tr; Fore Affdt; R P 1373  
kul 5214, Ahu Pukou end, Molokai. B  
258, p 378. Dated Aug 13, 1904.  
Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to  
Eunice M Nakamura; D; int in R P 1387,  
Mapihulu, Molokai; \$25. B 258, p 328.  
Dated Aug 11, 1904.  
Kaula Wilcox and hsb to notice to  
Eunice M Nakamura; D; int in R P 1387  
kul 5214, Ahu Pukou end, Molokai; \$100.  
B 258, p 329. Dated Aug 11, 1904.  
Recorded Aug 25, 1904.

Pukoo 2nd, Molokai; por R P 2388, Ka  
hihi-waena, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2000. B  
258, p 382. Dated Aug 18, 1904.  
Recorded Aug. 24, 1904.  
B H Norton and wf to P F Ryan;  
D; lot 6 of Gr 3577, Middle St, Honolu  
lu, Oahu; \$1300 and mtg \$1000. B 261,  
p 362. Dated Apr 23, 1902.  
Est of S C Allen by Trs to Walter F  
Drake; Rel; lot 6 of Gr 3577, Kailhi,  
Honolulu, Oahu; \$1400. B 187, p 382.  
Dated July 22, 1904.  
Patrick F Ryan and wf to John Kelly;  
D; 579-1000 A land, Middle St, Honolu  
lu, Oahu; \$500. B 261, p 363. Dated  
May 24, 1904.  
Jose Mendonca and wf to Manuel  
C Pereira Sr; D; 1-3 int in R P 4701,  
kul 3551, Ap 1, Kalaualamihl, Koloa,  
Kauai; \$25. B 264, p 50. Dated Aug 12,  
1904.  
Hulupala and hsb to Manuel C Pe  
reira Sr; L; por R P 4712, kul 10855, Ap  
1, Koloa, Kauai; 10 yrs @ \$6 per yr. B  
257, p 446. Dated July 6, 1904.  
Jen Tai Kee (firm) to Collin Camp  
bell; BS; stock in trade, fixtures, etc,  
1088 Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$60.  
B 265, p 131. Dated Aug 23, 1904.  
Charles H Bishop to Harry Armitage;  
PA; general powers. B 265, p 133.  
Dated Aug 23, 1904.  
Samuel Nowlin and wf to A C Dow  
sett; D; Gr 1722, Wailua, Koolau, Mo  
loka; \$50. B 264, p 51. Dated Aug 22,  
1904.  
Wm W Bruner to Bishop & Co; M;  
pe land, 2 leaseholds, bldgs, machinery,  
fixtures, etc, Waipunaia, etc, S Kona,  
Hawaii; \$6000 and advs \$12,000. B 259,  
p 385. Dated Aug 23, 1904.  
Young Ping to Young Jung; PA; gen  
eral powers. B 265, p 134. Dated July  
20, 1904.  
Choi Sam to Wong Mow Leong; D;  
1-20 int in real, personal and mixed  
property of Chong Sing Wai Co; \$1000.  
B 264, p 52. Dated July 20, 1904.  
Recorded Aug. 25, 1904.

Kahulu Baker (w) to Alika Adams;  
D; Ap 2, R P 3583, kul 484, Moanui, La  
haina, Maui; \$5. etc. B 258, p 332. Dated  
Oct 7, 1903.  
D McCriston to J M Dowsett; AM;  
mtg Pang Chong on por Gr 177, bldgs,  
etc, Pawaia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B  
260, p 104. Dated Aug 22, 1904.  
William R Castle to S M Damon;  
Sur L; por Gr 1216, Honaunau, S Kona,  
Hawaii. B 218, p 154. Dated Aug 25,  
1904.  
G Schuman to J C Quinn; Agrmt;  
to sell for \$1750, lot 6, blk 2, bldgs, etc,  
Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 265,  
p 136. Dated Aug 20, 1904.

## CATHEDRAL WAS A

## SCENE OF MOURNING

(Continued from page 2.)

willing and eager day and night to  
serve men and women because she saw  
them all as children of God. Her  
whole nature responding to the nature  
of her friend and Master Jesus Christ,  
striving to be like him in gentleness,  
patience, helpfulness, and seeing the  
good in every soul, she went about  
doing good and awakening in others  
what she had gained through faith in  
Him.

If I were to begin to attempt to tell  
of the directions her helpfulness took  
I should have to tell of men and women  
all over these islands and of  
many now in lands far distant. Every  
where I go I find homes in which I  
am told with affectionate gratitude,  
of sympathy, cordial interest and kind  
ness, shown to men, women and chil  
dren.

How many young men have known  
her unaffected interest, her hospitali  
ty and her helpful friendship? How  
many women have known her smile in  
their supreme moments of joy, or how  
many have felt her sustaining arm in  
the hour of their supreme anguish?  
How many away from their own  
mothers have felt that they had a  
mother in her? How many have had  
her rejoice with them when they re  
joiced, and weep with them when they  
wept?

But why go on, these things are  
known to you better than they are to  
me, how in poverty, sickness, sorrow,  
death she was always ready and had  
the tact and the power to be helpful.  
How many have unburdened to her  
their inmost secrets and have known  
in her a comforter, adviser and friend?  
God alone knows what this devoted  
soul did.

We know something of her ability  
to do. It was a little over a year ago  
that a man, a stranger, was very ill  
here. The doctors had ordered him  
home to the Eastern States. He had  
a wife and child but was without mon  
ey. One Sunday evening after service  
I called her and her husband into the  
vestry room and said to them: "These  
people must be sent home, can you  
help me?" She at once said: "I will  
meet you at ten o'clock tomorrow  
morning." I met her and she came to  
me with that smile which we all re  
member, and reaching out her hand  
placed in mine \$250 and said: "Send  
them tomorrow." Where did she get  
the money? She was the secret de  
pository of gifts and receivers, and  
neither knew the other. That which  
in a measure concealed from us all  
she was to us, and makes her mem  
ory now so full of charm and true  
power was her perfectly natural sim  
ple manner. She did all as a matter  
of course, until we scarcely realized  
what she was doing. There was no  
ostentation, much less was there any  
patronage. Someone needed her, and  
she went as naturally as a mother  
goes to her child. It did not matter  
to her whether her place was first or  
last or whether there was any recog  
nition or appreciation, she simply did  
what she could and did it naturally.

Who was in her desire to be helpful  
a typical product of the spirit which  
conditions in these islands induced.  
Her hospitality, helpfulness, sympathy  
portended of the atmosphere of the  
country. The former isolation of the  
islands when one had to help another  
or be helped by another, the spirit  
which has sprung from having a  
"good home" or any thing which  
suggested of making one a pauper, Alice  
Mackintosh was the embodiment of  
the spirit. Who ever in the end could  
have believed that she was an imma  
culate being when they were no better

or hospitals or nurses. As long as she  
had a home it was hard for her to  
give up the habit of making it a place  
for people to stay or a hospital or a  
refuge as the case might be.

I used to remonstrate with her for  
this. I remember once saying to her:  
"I am really vexed with you," and of  
course she smiled. I continued, "You  
go on taking strangers or the dis  
tressed into your house and nursing  
the sick day and night as if there  
were no other provision for such  
cases. You must not do this, you must  
remember you are no longer young.  
You must, you know, obey your Ras  
hop." She smiled again and went  
away to do as her heart prompted her  
to do. "Full of good works and alms  
deeds which she did." "Full of faith  
and the Holy Spirit." And what a  
faith and what a lovely life! And she  
has gone.

"An Angel form stole o'er the earth  
And bore our well beloved away  
And now we call her dead."

In this world we shall see her face  
no more. But we can if we listen hear  
her voice calling us to come up where  
she is. We shall sorely miss her. Hon  
olulu and Hawaii will sorely miss her.  
We ask ourselves what shall we do  
without her? Who will fill her place?  
My friends we shall have to try in  
some way to do what she did. Her  
life must be an inspiration to us. We  
sorrow because of the separation not  
as men without hope. Her interest,  
her prayers are still with us and we  
are still in the same church, we strug  
gling on, she at rest. If she could  
speak she would say for our encour  
agement in the words of her favorite  
hymn:

"So long Thy power hath blessed me  
sure it still  
Will lead me on  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and tor  
rent,  
Till

The night is gone:  
Yes, the night is gone for her, and she  
now can sing fully the last two lines  
"And with the morn those angel faces  
smile,"

Which I have loved long since and  
lost awhile."

I have never at such a service said  
as much which seems to be personal.  
But what I have said has not been  
fanciful, it has been a statement of  
that which is profoundly true. You  
know how far from expressing the  
whole my feeble words are. You  
know how far the words of St. Paul on  
the subject of love were fulfilled in  
her; how she suffered long and was  
kind, how she envied not, vaunted not  
herself, was not puffed up, did not be  
have herself unbecomingly sought not  
her own, was not easily provoked, thought  
no evil, rejoiced not in iniquity but  
rejoiced in the truth. While with us  
she saw through a glass darkly but  
now she sees face to face and knows  
even as she is known. She leaves an  
indelible impress on many lives on  
these islands and as many who knew  
her have gone away all over the world  
her influence is far-flung.

Many hearts feel a deep loss. Many  
call her blessed. In her unselfishness  
we have brought vividly before us that  
the root sin and the cause of unhap  
piness is selfishness and that unselfish  
ness is the root of saintliness. We learn  
that the greatest in the kingdom of  
God has nothing to do with place, it  
has to do with service, the one who  
serves most is the greatest.

Such a life should not be allowed to  
go out of the world without a substan  
tial and enduring memorial which  
shall stand as a witness of our love,  
and shall be to our children that which  
shall recall the lessons of her devoted  
life.

Here on these grounds the center of  
her activities I should like to see go  
up a fitting memorial to Alice Mack  
intosh, the friend of the people and the  
friend of God. What shall it be? Shall  
it be a tower and spire which shall  
point heavenward to teach us of her  
faith and source of power? or shall  
it be a house built of island stone  
which shall be a center of activities  
in work for men, women and children.  
The Alice Mackintosh House, on the  
spot where she was married. A build  
ing from which shall go on and go  
out the work she used to do in help  
fulness and sympathy. Whatever it  
may be it should be an enduring monu  
ment to her name and work.

And now we go to our homes. Many  
of us are better men and women be  
cause we knew her. Let her memory  
be a power that shall keep our faith  
steadfast, our hope sure and our ser  
vice active until the end, until the  
master calls us.

Thank God that we think of her not  
with the guess work of philosophy or  
the fancy of poets. We think of her  
in the light of the Resurrection of  
Jesus Christ who brought life and  
immortality to light. We thank God  
for her life and we pray that at the  
last she with us and with her may  
have our perfect consummation and  
bless in the Eternal Kingdom of God.

## GUESTS OF THE

## WEEK AT HALEIWA

Registrations at Haleiwa Hotel for  
week ending, Aug. 28: Lizzie Gurney,  
Chas. M. Gurney, Honolulu; H. Albers,  
London; E. Schubbs, Bremen; H. H.  
James, C. H. Smith, J. Andrews, E.  
Langer, Honolulu; A. and E. McCarthy,  
Hawkes Bay, New Zealand; H. D.  
Combs, Thos. G. Thrum and wife, W.  
H. Hahuli, H. H. James, Honolulu;  
L. B. Levy, San Francisco; P. H.  
Kane, Cleveland, Ohio; Edw. Moss,  
Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. W.  
A. Fisher, Akron, Ohio; W. I. Wells,  
Waianae, Kauai; Mrs. Royal D. Mead,  
Honolulu; R. Gallah, Chicago, Ill.; L.  
P. Tenney, Honolulu; Theodore Lam  
and wife, San Francisco; Mr. and  
Mrs. R. W. Kempshall, Fresno, Ill.;  
James Adams, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ned  
Lover, Chicago, Ill.; Charles B. Henne  
y, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Dr. C. A. Chris  
tian, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary  
and Honolulu; Royal D. Mead, Wail  
u, Fisher, E. P. O'Brien, E. H. Ware,  
J. E. Grogan, Wailu, H. Chair,  
tion, W. Moore, Walter Hoffman,

Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. William T. van Hous  
telling, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. T.  
Williams, Miss Taylor, Jr., Little  
Rock, and Mrs. A. M. Noyes, Mr. and  
Mrs. F. B. Smith, Harry A. Weiss, A.  
E. W. Todd and wife, Waianae; Mrs.  
Fred J. Cross, Cecil Cross, Honolulu;  
Miss Lottie Jordan, Little Rock, Ar.  
R. Giffard, A. R. Veira, H. Denison  
and wife, Mrs. J. H. Gorman, Hawaii;  
Chas. Dr. Kobayashi and wife, Dr.  
Muel and wife, Honolulu; Asst. Surg.  
L. F. H. B. Gorman, A. G. Jones,  
Wailu; John W. Fennell, W. E.  
Hopper, J. Henson, L. E. Lusk, H.  
Met. Hoffman, Tom. Coleman, Hon  
olulu; Johnson, J. S. K. Coleman,  
Honolulu.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.

District Magistrate appointments ap  
pointed are as follows: The Governor  
having yet to appoint men for Wailu,  
Kauai, Kona and Kau districts.



